

TAYLOR FALLS RECAPITULATION

Thursday, Nov. 7, 1861.

F. H. TRATT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of any communication unless accompanied by the name of the writer, and all communications must be addressed to the Editor.

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The War.

We have dates up to the 4th. Nothing of moment has transpired. Gen. Scott has resigned on account of old age and ill health, and will start for England soon. The scene at the Cabinet meeting, on the occasion of his resignation, is said to have been very affecting. The command of the army will devolve upon Gen. McClellan.

The battle of Leesburg was the worst reverse to our arms that has been received since the war began. The total number of federal troops who crossed the Potomac was about 1,500, officers and men. Of these 633 belonged to the Massachusetts Fifteenth, 340 to the Massachusetts Twentieth, about 300 to the Tammam regiment, and 570 to the first battalion of the First California. The Massachusetts Fifteenth lost 10 killed and wounded and missing 322, including a Lieutenant Colonel (wounded) and 14 out of 28 line officers who crossed. The Massachusetts Twentieth lost 10 killed and wounded and missing 322, including a Lieutenant Colonel (wounded) and 14 out of 28 line officers who crossed. The Tammam regiment lost 10 killed and wounded and missing 322, including a Lieutenant Colonel (wounded) and 14 out of 28 line officers who crossed. The first battalion of the First California lost 10 killed and wounded and missing 322, including a Lieutenant Colonel (wounded) and 14 out of 28 line officers who crossed.

Another large yield of wheat. Mr. Moses Marshall, who resides on the Chicago Lake road, about three miles from this town, informs us that he harvested four and a half acres of winter wheat this fall which yielded one hundred and seventy-four bushels. "A very good yield, certainly."

Dr. Thomas Foster has received the appointment of Commissioner of Subsistence, and has had orders to report at Washington immediately. He will leave for that city next Monday.

The Wisconsin State election took place on Tuesday last, with what result in Polk county we did not learn, but presume that it went Union by a large majority.

Items of a local character are exceedingly scarce in this neighborhood at present. Further apology is unnecessary for our lack of local news.

We noticed the other day at Marine a large lot of staves piled up on the levee. They were manufactured by Thornton & Co., of Chicago City, and are to be shipped below.

We are under obligations to Hon. Cyrus Aldrich for parts 1 and 2 of the Congressional Globe for 1860-'61, which are very valuable documents, and for which that gentleman will accept our thanks.

Our thanks are due Secretary of State Baker for copies of the Session Laws, Journals and Reports of the Minnesota Legislature for 1861.

The weather for some time past has been very pleasant, and there is a fair prospect of navigation continuing for two or three weeks to come.

Gov. Ramsey returned to St. Paul from Washington on Monday last.

Richardson has some sweet cider made from the pure juice of the apple which is very nice.

It appears that Col. Baker, who was killed in the battle of Leesburg, went into battle dressed in full regiments, and mounted on a splendid charger, thus making himself a conspicuous mark for the enemy's bullets. This was doubtless very brave, but it was not very prudent. In these times of sharp shooting, officers should make themselves as little singular as possible, if they want to escape with their lives.

The State of New Hampshire has signed its intention to collect the Federal tax by State officers, and thus save the fifteen per cent. allowed by law to the States to do so, instead of leaving it to be collected by Federal officers chosen for that purpose.

The Green Lake (Wis.) Spectator wants a journeyman printer—a cripple would be preferred, so he won't join the army and go off to the war.

Washington, Nov. 2. General Heintzelman's pickets continue to advance down the Virginia shore. They have crossed the Occoquan. The pickets are very strong, one company of each regiment being constantly on duty. No trace of rebels in any force has been seen in this direction for two weeks.

Applications have been made by the Colonels of some of the Volunteer regiments for permission to recruit their regiments up to the standard of the new regiments of regulars authorized by recent act of Congress, namely 2,500 men.—The applications have been refused.

Washington, Nov. 4. At 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the lower story of the general hospital on Judiciary Square, originating from a furnace, the combustible parts of the main building, together with the roof were destroyed.

When the flames were first discovered, hurried preparations were made for removal of sick and wounded soldiers, about fifty in number. This was effected in good order and with safety to the patients, who are now comfortably cared for. Fortunately, thirty of the patients were on Thursday removed to Annapolis.

The Second Minnesota Regiment is stationed about thirty miles from Louisville, Kentucky.

THE BATTLE OF LEEBSBURG.

CAPT. FRANCIS YOUNG'S STATEMENT.

Correspondence of the New York World.

Washington Oct. 23.

The full and true story of the battle near Harrison's Island has reached us within the last hour.

Now comes the naked truth in all its stunning and distressing horrors. Col. Baker's army arrived in town, galled by a squad of Van Allen's cavalry, and now lying in the mansion of Col. J. W. Webb, Capt. Francis G. Young, of New York, Quartermaster of Baker's Brigade, came in command of the cavalry, accompanied by Major Smith of the California First. Having obtained a promise of the real position of affairs, I had started for Edward's Ferry this evening, but meeting the procession have returned with my friend Capt. Young, from whose lips I take down the following terrible summary of Monday's events—condensing it as much as possible to forward it by to-night's mail.

We have met with a shocking repulse; one involving the loss of nearly one thousand men, killed, wounded and missing; of many brave and skilled officers; and accompanied by scenes of horror unequalled in any previous battle of the war.

CAPT. FRANCIS G. YOUNG'S STATEMENT.

On Sunday evening Gen. Stone being persuaded that no important force of the enemy remained along the Upper Potomac, and in obedience to orders from headquarters, commenced his passage of the river at Harrison's Island. The point of transportation was about five miles above Edward's Ferry, and nearly an equal distance from Leesburg. The island is a fertile strip of land, several miles in length, so dividing the river that the Maryland channel is not a full mile in width and that on the Virginia side not more than 200 feet.

Six companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, Regiment under Col. Lewis, and two companies of the Twentieth (Tammam) New York, arrived at the river about two A. M. Monday, and commenced to cross. As sunrise they were all on the Virginia side.

Before daylight an order came to Col. Baker to march the first battalion of the force to arrive at the crossing of the river, two miles south of the island, and then, if he heard firing, go to the support of Coggswell and Devens. Accordingly, Lieut. Col. Wistar advanced with the battalion, six hundred and eighty-nine officers and men, and by sunrise had reached the river and proceeded down to the island crossing. I accompanied the force to arrange the transportation, was sent to report for orders to Gen. Stone; returned, having received command to cross at once. On my way back I overtook Col. Baker, who told me that only the battalion was to cross. He had no orders for the brigade.

Shortly after General Stone placed Col. Baker in command of all the forces on the Virginia side. Our battalion, then, at about 7 A. M., commenced crossing to the island, and then to the further shore. Meeting we heard skirmishing shots on the heights, which continued without intermission through the morning.

Now we began to experience the difficulty which was the chief cause of the terrible scene which closed the day. No adequate means of transportation had been provided. It seemed as if the column was expected to walk across the water surface. Nothing but one old saw, capable perhaps of holding forty men, appeared available on either side of the island. If the Massachusetts men had any other boats they were not visible in the morning. At last I discovered a large saw in the canal, and two hours were consumed in getting it over into the Maryland channel. It would hold about sixty men. Colonel Baker, Lieut. Col. Wistar, Assistant Adjutant General Harvey and myself went with the first load to the island, and there supervised the transit of one company.

It was 12 A. M. before our first company landed at the foot of the lush covered precipice which rises abruptly over one hundred feet from the river bed on the further side of the river. Four hours more had elapsed before the last company landed. Sections of the Second Rhode Island Battery, comprising two howitzers, two field smooth-bored, and one rifled gun, went over with us, the men dragging them up the heights with great difficulty and spirit.

All this time irregular fighting was going on above. It seems that Colonel Devens had in the morning moved with a small detachment in the direction of Leesburg, shortly after his forces had crossed, had advanced one mile, there met the enemy's skirmishers in feeble force and had retired to the brow of the heights. For the time the quartermaster of the Massachusetts Fifteenth had gone alone to a point within a mile of the village, had returned across the river and reported to General Stone that there were no hostile forces in that region.

But after Col. Devens fell back his men were placed in a semicircular clearing on a natural forest opening, covering five or six acres, with its base resting on the edge of the heights, and flanked and fronted by forest. The enemy becoming bolder, advanced in scattered parties to the edge of these woods, and from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. kept up a random, annoying fire upon our men. The latter sheltered themselves as well as they could lying just below the ridge and awaited reinforcements.

At four, then, our whole force had crossed and assembled at Col. Baker's staff with the rest, and the troops were suffering somewhat from the concealed enemy's fire. Many had dropped and been carried down the hill.

We asked Col. Baker what he thought of affairs. He said that he thought we had a good position; could fall back for shelter behind the ridge. "Yes," said

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of the fleet will consist of eighteen vessels, carrying fourteen regiments and one battery, and twelve carrying stores, contraband and otherwise. The battery is Sherman's well known one of six guns and 140 men. Besides this, however, a number of heavy siege guns are taken, a corps of sappers and engineers, belonging to the regular army, large supplies of camp equipment, a body of masons and carpenters, quantities of brick, mortar and large stones, and in fact a complete outfit for an expedition about to land on a hostile coast in the face, perhaps, of powerful batteries, and to entrench itself on that coast with a view to making its lodgment the base of important and future operations. The negroes are principally for digging, trenching, and will, for the first time, constitute an important arm of offense in the hands of a National army; as the example of using that arm has been so frequently set by our opponents, they will not be surprised to learn that we have at last chosen to avail ourselves of the example, and at the same time, a significant suggestion will be made, that the negroes, who have been so long used as a tool of the enemy, shall now be made of the weapon during the war. A thousand of these contraband articles scattered in the southern interior from the point of origin, would do more damage to our enemies than a hundred thousand cannon balls. We have also long abstained from availing ourselves of the means placed so obviously within our grasp; perhaps the very natural apprehensions that the present liberality of it will awaken in our "Southern brethren," may incite in them an appreciation of our previous forbearance as well as a wholesome dread of our future determination. A large quantity of surplus boats is taken with the expedition, whose construction in all matters of ordinance and stores ammunition and apparatus seems to be a specialty. General W. S. Sherman, whose services to his country are so recent and so valuable, to hear more than a statement of this fact that he was the leader of Sherman's battery at the battle of Bull Run. He has now relinquished his battery to Capt. J. Hamilton, but it is to accompany him on this precious enterprise. Brig. Gen. Egbert B. Viele of New York, Seventh (late Cavalry) and Oregon, and Wigcut, recently a Major of United States Engineers, are attached to the expedition, each having command of a Brigade, and all graduates of the West Point Academy and have served with honor in the United States service.

THE FLEET HEARD FROM.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.
The great naval and military expedition was spoken at Westport, morning in latitude 37° 50', longitude 73°, by the schooner *Horizon*.

Weather fine.
11:30.
The *Horizon*, daughter of the Rev. A. M. and Mrs. M. M. Taylor, on the 24th day of Oct., sailed from New York, and arrived at Westport, on the 24th day of Nov., after a voyage of 31 days, and a cruise of 12 days.
The *Horizon*, a schooner, 120 tons, built in 1855, and owned by the Rev. A. M. and Mrs. M. M. Taylor, sailed from New York, on the 24th day of Oct., and arrived at Westport, on the 24th day of Nov., after a voyage of 31 days, and a cruise of 12 days.
The *Horizon*, a schooner, 120 tons, built in 1855, and owned by the Rev. A. M. and Mrs. M. M. Taylor, sailed from New York, on the 24th day of Oct., and arrived at Westport, on the 24th day of Nov., after a voyage of 31 days, and a cruise of 12 days.

New Advertisements.

It is no longer considered advertising liberally and long, to be the great medium of success in business and, in fact, to reach, and have made it an inevitable rule, to advertise in the *St. Paul*, long experience having taught me that money spent in this way is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many of the best and most desirable customers.

ORDINANCE NO. 2.

To PREVENT AND PUNISH DRUNKENNESS AND NOISE AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT, IN THE TOWN OF TAYLORS FALLS.

Be it ordained by the Council of the Town of Taylors Falls:
1. That all persons who shall be guilty of drinking the public house, or of being drunk in the streets, or of being noisy, fighting, and other riotous proceedings, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished upon conviction thereof, by the town Justice of the Peace, by a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than three nor more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and the town Justice of the Peace, at his discretion, may require such persons so convicted, to enter into recognizance to keep the peace, or for their good behavior, or both, in like manner, and with like effect as is provided in Section 6, (6) of Chapter one hundred and one, (101) of the compiled statutes of this State, in regard to the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in this State; and on the person so convicted, refusing or neglecting to comply with such requirement to recognize, the town Justice of the Peace shall commit him to some safe place of custody until the person shall furnish such recognizance, with sufficient sureties. Provided, that the time for which such person is so committed shall not exceed the space of sixty days.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, that it shall be the duty of the town Marshal of this Town, to arrest all persons who shall find violating any of the provisions of section one of this Ordinance; and take the same forthwith before the town Justice of the Peace, and enter a complaint against such persons. And the Marshal shall be a competent witness on all parts of the town, subject however, to all the rules of cross-examination by the defendant or his counsel. And in all such cases the Justice of the

Peace shall proceed to the trial forthwith giving the defendant the benefit of a jury trial, should he demand it as hereinafter provided. And in case of the temporary absence of the town Justice of the Peace, or if the arrest is made by the Marshal between the hours of four o'clock in the afternoon, and nine o'clock in the forenoon, the Marshal shall keep such persons in safe custody, until a trial may be had; Provided, that no trial shall be delayed for the reason above set forth, for a longer period than twenty-four hours.

Sec. 3. The Town Justice of the Peace may at the request of the defendant adjourn any suit brought before him, under the provisions of this Ordinance for a period not exceeding three days; Provided that the defendant shall find good and sufficient bail for his appearance before him at the time fixed for the hearing of the case.

Sec. 4. Any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall in addition to the fine or imprisonment provided for in section one of this Ordinance be adjudged to pay all the costs of the action accruing in the case.

Sec. 5. For every arrest made in pursuance of the provisions of this Ordinance the Marshal shall be entitled to receive the sum of one dollar out of the Town treasury and shall in addition be entitled to witness fees at the same rate established for similar services by the Justice of the Peace.

Sec. 6. All fines collected under the provision of this Ordinance shall be for the benefit of the Town of Taylors Falls, and the town Justice of the Peace shall at every stated monthly meeting of the Town Council, lay before them a concise statement of the various cases brought before him and the amount of fine collected for the use of the town.

Sec. 7. The fees of the Justice of the Peace, laymen and witnesses shall be the same as those provided for similar services under the laws of the State of Minnesota.

Sec. 8. No jury trial shall be allowed, unless the defendant shall first deposit the sum of three dollars, as Jury fees with the Court, the said sum of three dollars to be returned, should the defendant be acquitted.

Sec. 9. The drawing and summoning of the Jury, subpoenaing of witnesses, etc., shall be done in like manner as provided by the statutes of the State of Minnesota in similar cases.

Sec. 10. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after its publication.

L. R. SMITH,
President.

Oscar Ross, Recorder.

Herli's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of and returnable to the Court of the State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Hennepin, I, the undersigned, do hereby sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of the Register of Deeds in the County of Hennepin, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in book "A" of mortgages, on pages 274 and 275, a certain mortgage bearing date the 10th day of July, A. D. 1881, executed and delivered by William M. Taylor, of Hennepin County, Minnesota, to Julius Norton, of Hennepin County, Minnesota, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the County of Hennepin, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in book "A" of mortgages, on pages 274 and 275, and no other or previous mortgage, in or to said mortgagor, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, to-wit: Lot No. three and the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section nineteen, in township thirty-four north, range twenty-eight west, containing eighty acres, according to government survey, the said premises lying and being in the County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, shall be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of the Register of Deeds in the County of Hennepin, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to pay the amount then due said mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

JULIUS NORTON, Mortgagor.

ALEX. & SUGER, Attys for Mortgages.

Dated October 10, 1881.

Millinery Trimmings

FANCY GOODS.

MISS SUSAN WILSON,

No. 5, Rogers' Block, Third Street, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

HAS just received a new supply of the above, embracing the latest most fashionable and best qualities, all of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash. Dealers from the country supplied with Dress Goods and Trimmings at reduced prices to close out the stock on hand.

St. Paul, May 29, 1881.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed by Samuel L. Luce, of Chicago County, Minnesota, to John Hamilton, of Hennepin County, Minnesota, dated the 10th day of June, A. D. 1881, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the County of Hennepin, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in book "A" of mortgages, on pages 274 and 275, given to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars according to the conditions of a certain promissory note of the said mortgagor, bearing even date with said mortgage, payable twelve months after the date thereof, with interest at the rate of three per cent, a month, and upon defaulting described real estate lying and being in the County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The south half of the south east quarter of section number four, in township thirty-four north, range twenty-eight west, containing eighty acres. There is offered to be sold, and is due, hereon, at the date of this notice, the principal sum and interest, according to the tenor and tenor of said note, to-wit: The sum of two hundred and twenty dollars, and no other or previous mortgage, in or to said mortgagor, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by the force and effect of said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said real estate above described will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of the Register of Deeds in the County of Hennepin, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in book "A" of mortgages, on pages 274 and 275, and no other or previous mortgage, in or to said mortgagor, or any part thereof.

JOHN HAMILTON, Mortgagor.

STANARD & SETZER, Attorneys for Mortgages.

Taylor Falls, October 10, 1881.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-seven cents, which is due at the date of this notice, on a certain mortgage bearing date the 10th day of July, A. D. 1881, executed and delivered by William M. Taylor, of Hennepin County, Minnesota, to Julius Norton, of Hennepin County, Minnesota, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the County of Hennepin, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in book "A" of mortgages, on pages 274 and 275, and no other or previous mortgage, in or to said mortgagor, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, to-wit: The west half of the north west quarter of the south east quarter of the north west quarter of section nineteen, in township thirty-four north, range twenty-eight west, containing eighty acres, according to government survey, the said premises lying and being in the County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, shall be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of the Register of Deeds in the County of Hennepin, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to pay the amount then due said mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

JULIUS NORTON, Mortgagor.

ALEX. & SUGER, Attys for Mortgages.

Dated October 10, 1881.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-seven cents, which is due at the date of this notice, on a certain mortgage bearing date the 10th day of July, A. D. 1881, executed and delivered by William M. Taylor, of Hennepin County, Minnesota, to Julius Norton, of Hennepin County, Minnesota, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the County of Hennepin, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in book "A" of mortgages, on pages 274 and 275, and no other or previous mortgage, in or to said mortgagor, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, to-wit: The west half of the north west quarter of the south east quarter of the north west quarter of section nineteen, in township thirty-four north, range twenty-eight west, containing eighty acres, according to government survey, the said premises lying and being in the County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, shall be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of the Register of Deeds in the County of Hennepin, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to pay the amount then due said mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

JULIUS NORTON, Mortgagor.

ALEX. & SUGER, Attys for Mortgages.

Dated October 10, 1881.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the sum of one hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty-three cents, which is due at the date of this notice, on a certain mortgage bearing date the 10th day of July, A. D. 1881, executed and delivered by William M. Taylor, of Hennepin County, Minnesota, to Julius Norton, of Hennepin County, Minnesota, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the County of Hennepin, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in book "A" of mortgages, on pages 274 and 275, and no other or previous mortgage, in or to said mortgagor, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, to-wit: Lot No. three and the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section nineteen, in township thirty-four north, range twenty-eight west, containing eighty acres, according to government survey, the said premises lying and being in the County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, shall be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of the Register of Deeds in the County of Hennepin, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to pay the amount then due said mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

JULIUS NORTON, Mortgagor.

ALEX. & SUGER, Attys for Mortgages.

Dated October 10, 1881.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the sum of one hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty-three cents, which is due at the date of this notice, on a certain mortgage bearing date the 10th day of July, A. D. 1881, executed and delivered by William M. Taylor, of Hennepin County, Minnesota, to Julius Norton, of Hennepin County, Minnesota, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the County of Hennepin, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in book "A" of mortgages, on pages 274 and 275, and no other or previous mortgage, in or to said mortgagor, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, to-wit: Lot No. three and the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section nineteen, in township thirty-four north, range twenty-eight west, containing eighty acres, according to government survey, the said premises lying and being in the County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, shall be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of the Register of Deeds in the County of Hennepin, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to pay the amount then due said mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

JULIUS NORTON, Mortgagor.

ALEX. & SUGER, Attys for Mortgages.

Dated July 31, 1881.

Notice

It is hereby given that the undersigned, proprietors of the town of Chicago City, in the County of Chicago, and State of Minnesota, will apply to the Judge of the District Court of the First Judicial District, at the next sitting of said court in Chicago county, to-wit: the third Tuesday in October next, to vacate the foregoing portion of the said town of Chicago City as laid out and plotted by G. Meyer and H. V. Menden, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Chicago county, to-wit:

Block 60, (31) between, (11) forty five, (12) forty six, (13) forty seven, (14) forty eight, (15) forty nine, (16) fifty, (17) fifty one, (18) fifty two, (19) fifty three, (20) fifty four, (21) fifty five, (22) fifty six, (23) fifty seven, (24) fifty eight, (25) fifty nine, (26) sixty, (27) sixty one, (28) sixty two, (29) sixty three, (30) sixty four, (31) sixty five, (32) sixty six, (33) sixty seven, (34) sixty eight, (35) sixty nine, (36) seventy, (37) seventy one, (38) seventy two, (39) seventy three, (40) seventy four, (41) seventy five, (42) seventy six, (43) seventy seven, (44) seventy eight, (45) seventy nine, (46) eighty, (47) eighty one, (48) eighty two, (49) eighty three, (50) eighty four, (51) eighty five, (52) eighty six, (53) eighty seven, (54) eighty eight, (55) eighty nine, (56) ninety, (57) ninety one, (58) ninety two, (59) ninety three, (60) ninety four, (61) ninety five, (62) ninety six, (63) ninety seven, (64) ninety eight, (65) ninety nine, (66) one hundred, (67) one hundred one, (68) one hundred two, (69) one hundred three, (70) one hundred four, (71) one hundred five, (72) one hundred six, (73) one hundred seven, (74) one hundred eight, (75) one hundred nine, (76) one hundred ten, (77) one hundred eleven, (78) one hundred twelve, (79) one hundred thirteen, (80) one hundred fourteen, (81) one hundred fifteen, (82) one hundred sixteen, (83) one hundred seventeen, (84) one hundred eighteen, (85) one hundred nineteen, (86) one hundred twenty, (87) one hundred twenty one, (88) one hundred twenty two, (89) one hundred twenty three, (90) one hundred twenty four, (91) one hundred twenty five, (92) one hundred twenty six, (93) one hundred twenty seven, (94) one hundred twenty eight, (95) one hundred twenty nine, (96) one hundred thirty, (97) one hundred thirty one, (98) one hundred thirty two, (99) one hundred thirty three, (100) one hundred thirty four, (101) one hundred thirty five, (102) one hundred thirty six, (103) one hundred thirty seven, (104) one hundred thirty eight, (105) one hundred thirty nine, (106) one hundred forty, (107) one hundred forty one, (108) one hundred forty two, (109) one hundred forty three, (110) one hundred forty four, (111) one hundred forty five, (112) one hundred forty six, (113) one hundred forty seven, (114) one hundred forty eight, (115) one hundred forty nine, (116) one hundred fifty, (117) one hundred fifty one, (118) one hundred fifty two, (119) one hundred fifty three, (120) one hundred fifty four, (121) one hundred fifty five, (122) one hundred fifty six, (123) one hundred fifty seven, (124) one hundred fifty eight, (125) one hundred fifty nine, (126) one hundred sixty, (127) one hundred sixty one, (128) one hundred sixty two, (129) one hundred sixty three, (130) one hundred sixty four, (131) one hundred sixty five, (132) one hundred sixty six, (133) one hundred sixty seven, (134) one hundred sixty eight, (135) one hundred sixty nine, (136) one hundred seventy, (137) one hundred seventy one, (138) one hundred seventy two, (139) one hundred seventy three, (140) one hundred seventy four, (141) one hundred seventy five, (142) one hundred seventy six, (143) one hundred seventy seven, (144) one hundred seventy eight, (145) one hundred seventy nine, (146) one hundred eighty, (147) one hundred eighty one, (148) one hundred eighty two, (149) one hundred eighty three, (150) one hundred eighty four, (151) one hundred eighty five, (152) one hundred eighty six, (153) one hundred eighty seven, (154) one hundred eighty eight, (155) one hundred eighty nine, (156) one hundred ninety, (157) one hundred ninety one, (158) one hundred ninety two, (159) one hundred ninety three, (160) one hundred ninety four, (161) one hundred ninety five, (162) one hundred ninety six, (163) one hundred ninety seven, (164) one hundred ninety eight, (165) one hundred ninety nine, (166) two hundred, (167) two hundred one, (168) two hundred two, (169) two hundred three, (170) two hundred four, (171) two hundred five, (172) two hundred six, (173) two hundred seven, (174) two hundred eight, (175) two hundred nine, (176) two hundred ten, (177) two hundred eleven, (178) two hundred twelve, (179) two hundred thirteen, (180) two hundred fourteen, (181) two hundred fifteen, (182) two hundred sixteen, (183) two hundred seventeen, (184) two hundred eighteen, (185) two hundred nineteen, (186) two hundred twenty, (187) two hundred twenty one, (188) two hundred twenty two, (189) two hundred twenty three, (190) two hundred twenty four, (191) two hundred twenty five, (192) two hundred twenty six, (193) two hundred twenty seven, (194) two hundred twenty eight, (195) two hundred twenty nine, (196) two hundred thirty, (197) two hundred thirty one, (198) two hundred thirty two, (199) two hundred thirty three, (200) two hundred thirty four, (201) two hundred thirty five, (202) two hundred thirty six, (203) two hundred thirty seven, (204) two hundred thirty eight, (205) two hundred thirty nine, (206) two hundred forty, (207) two hundred forty one, (208) two hundred forty two, (209) two hundred forty three, (210) two hundred forty four, (211) two hundred forty five, (212) two hundred forty six, (213) two hundred forty seven, (214) two hundred forty eight, (215) two hundred forty nine, (216) two hundred fifty, (217) two hundred fifty one, (218) two hundred fifty two, (219) two hundred fifty three, (220) two hundred fifty four, (221) two hundred fifty five, (222) two hundred fifty six, (223) two hundred fifty seven, (224) two hundred fifty eight, (225) two hundred fifty nine, (226) two hundred sixty, (227) two hundred sixty one, (228) two hundred sixty two, (229) two hundred sixty three, (230) two hundred sixty four, (231) two hundred sixty five, (232) two hundred sixty six, (233) two hundred sixty seven, (234) two hundred sixty eight, (235) two hundred sixty nine, (236) two hundred seventy, (237) two hundred seventy one, (238) two hundred seventy two, (239) two hundred seventy three, (240) two hundred seventy four, (241) two hundred seventy five, (242) two hundred seventy six, (243) two hundred seventy seven, (244) two hundred seventy eight, (245) two hundred seventy nine, (246) two hundred eighty, (247) two hundred eighty one, (248) two hundred eighty two, (249) two hundred eighty three, (250) two hundred eighty four, (251) two hundred eighty five, (252) two hundred eighty six, (253) two hundred eighty seven, (254) two hundred eighty eight, (255) two hundred eighty nine, (256) two hundred ninety, (257) two hundred ninety one, (258) two hundred ninety two, (259) two hundred ninety three, (260) two hundred ninety four, (261) two hundred ninety five, (262) two hundred ninety six, (263) two hundred ninety seven, (264) two hundred ninety eight, (265) two hundred ninety nine, (266) three hundred, (267) three hundred one, (268) three hundred two, (269) three hundred three, (270) three hundred four, (271) three hundred five, (272) three hundred six, (273) three hundred seven, (274) three hundred eight, (275) three hundred nine, (276) three hundred ten, (277) three hundred eleven, (278) three hundred twelve, (279) three hundred thirteen, (280) three hundred fourteen, (281) three hundred fifteen, (282) three hundred sixteen, (283) three hundred seventeen, (284) three hundred eighteen, (285) three hundred nineteen, (286) three hundred twenty, (287) three hundred twenty one, (288) three hundred twenty two, (289) three hundred twenty three, (290) three hundred twenty four, (291) three hundred twenty five, (292) three hundred twenty six, (293) three hundred twenty seven, (294) three hundred twenty eight, (295) three hundred twenty nine, (296) three hundred thirty, (297) three hundred thirty one, (298) three hundred thirty two, (299) three hundred thirty three, (300) three hundred thirty four, (301) three hundred thirty five, (302) three hundred thirty six, (303) three hundred thirty seven, (304) three hundred thirty eight, (305) three hundred thirty nine, (306) three hundred forty, (307) three hundred forty one, (308) three hundred forty two, (309) three hundred forty three, (310) three hundred forty four, (311) three hundred forty five, (312) three hundred forty six, (313) three hundred forty seven, (314) three hundred forty eight, (315) three hundred forty nine, (316) three hundred fifty, (317) three hundred fifty one, (318) three hundred fifty two, (319) three hundred fifty three, (320) three hundred fifty four, (321) three hundred fifty five, (322) three hundred fifty six, (323) three hundred fifty seven, (324) three hundred fifty eight, (325) three hundred fifty nine, (326) three hundred sixty, (327) three hundred sixty one, (328) three hundred sixty two, (329) three hundred sixty three, (330) three hundred sixty four, (331) three hundred sixty five, (332) three hundred sixty six, (333) three hundred sixty seven, (334) three hundred sixty eight, (335) three hundred sixty nine, (336) three hundred seventy, (337) three hundred seventy one, (338) three hundred seventy two, (339) three hundred seventy three, (340) three hundred seventy four, (341) three hundred seventy five, (342) three hundred seventy six, (343) three hundred seventy seven, (344) three hundred seventy eight, (345) three hundred seventy nine, (346) three hundred eighty, (347) three hundred eighty one, (348) three hundred eighty two, (349) three hundred eighty three, (350) three hundred eighty four, (351) three hundred eighty five, (352) three hundred eighty six, (353) three hundred eighty seven, (354) three hundred eighty eight, (355) three hundred eighty nine, (356) three hundred ninety, (357) three hundred ninety one, (358) three hundred ninety two, (359) three hundred ninety three, (360) three hundred ninety four, (361) three hundred ninety five, (362) three hundred ninety six, (363) three hundred ninety seven, (364) three hundred ninety eight, (365) three hundred ninety nine, (366) four hundred, (367) four hundred one, (368) four hundred two, (369) four hundred three, (370) four hundred four, (371) four hundred five, (372) four hundred six, (373) four hundred seven, (374) four hundred eight, (375) four hundred nine, (376) four hundred ten, (377) four hundred eleven, (378) four hundred twelve, (379) four hundred thirteen, (380) four hundred fourteen, (381) four hundred fifteen, (382) four hundred sixteen, (383) four hundred seventeen, (384) four hundred eighteen, (385) four hundred nineteen, (386) four hundred twenty, (387) four hundred twenty one, (388) four hundred twenty two, (389) four hundred twenty three, (390) four hundred twenty four, (391) four hundred twenty five, (392) four hundred twenty six, (393) four hundred twenty seven, (394) four hundred twenty eight, (395) four hundred twenty nine, (396) four hundred thirty, (397) four hundred thirty one, (398) four hundred thirty two, (399) four hundred thirty three, (400) four hundred thirty four, (401) four hundred thirty five, (402) four hundred thirty six, (403) four hundred thirty seven, (404) four hundred thirty eight, (405) four hundred thirty nine, (406) four hundred forty, (407) four hundred forty one, (408) four hundred forty two, (409) four hundred forty three, (410) four hundred forty four, (411) four hundred forty five, (412) four hundred forty six, (413) four hundred forty seven, (414) four hundred forty eight, (415) four hundred forty nine, (416) four hundred fifty, (417) four hundred fifty one, (418) four hundred fifty two, (419) four hundred fifty three, (420) four hundred fifty four, (421) four hundred fifty five, (422) four hundred fifty six, (423) four hundred fifty seven, (424) four hundred fifty eight, (425) four hundred fifty nine, (426) four hundred sixty, (427) four hundred sixty one, (428) four hundred sixty two, (429) four hundred sixty three, (430) four hundred sixty four, (431) four hundred sixty five, (432) four hundred sixty six, (433) four hundred sixty seven, (434) four hundred sixty eight, (435) four hundred sixty nine, (436) four hundred seventy, (437) four hundred seventy one, (438) four hundred seventy two, (439) four hundred seventy three, (440) four hundred seventy four, (441) four hundred seventy five, (442) four hundred seventy six, (443) four hundred seventy seven, (444) four hundred seventy eight, (445) four hundred seventy nine, (446) four hundred eighty, (447) four hundred eighty one, (448) four hundred eighty two, (449) four hundred eighty three, (450) four hundred eighty four, (451) four hundred eighty five, (452) four hundred eighty six, (453) four hundred eighty seven, (454) four hundred eighty eight, (455) four hundred eighty nine, (456) four hundred ninety, (457) four hundred ninety one, (458) four hundred ninety two, (459) four hundred ninety three, (460) four hundred ninety four, (461) four hundred ninety five, (462) four hundred ninety six, (463) four hundred ninety seven, (464) four hundred ninety eight, (465) four hundred ninety nine, (466) five hundred, (467) five hundred one, (468) five hundred two, (469) five hundred three, (470) five hundred four, (471) five hundred five, (472) five hundred six, (473) five hundred seven, (474) five hundred eight, (475) five hundred nine, (476) five hundred ten, (477) five hundred eleven, (478) five hundred twelve, (479) five hundred thirteen, (480) five hundred fourteen, (481) five hundred fifteen, (482) five hundred sixteen, (483) five hundred seventeen, (484) five hundred eighteen, (485) five hundred nineteen, (486) five hundred twenty, (487) five hundred twenty one, (488) five hundred twenty two, (489) five hundred twenty three, (490) five hundred twenty four, (491) five hundred twenty five, (492) five hundred twenty six, (493) five hundred twenty seven, (494) five hundred twenty eight, (495) five hundred twenty nine, (496) five hundred thirty, (497) five hundred thirty one, (498) five hundred thirty two, (499) five hundred thirty three, (500) five hundred thirty four, (501) five hundred thirty five, (502) five hundred thirty six, (503) five hundred thirty seven, (504) five hundred thirty eight, (505) five hundred thirty nine, (506) five hundred forty, (507) five hundred forty one, (508) five hundred forty two, (509) five hundred forty three, (510) five hundred forty four, (511) five hundred forty five, (512) five hundred forty six, (513) five hundred forty seven, (514) five hundred forty eight, (515) five hundred forty nine, (516) five hundred fifty, (517) five hundred fifty one, (518) five hundred fifty two, (519) five hundred fifty three, (520) five hundred fifty four, (521) five hundred fifty five, (522) five hundred fifty six, (523) five hundred fifty seven, (524) five hundred fifty eight, (525) five hundred fifty nine, (526) five hundred sixty, (527) five hundred sixty one, (528) five hundred sixty two, (529) five hundred sixty three, (530) five hundred sixty four, (531) five hundred sixty five, (532) five hundred sixty six, (533) five hundred sixty seven, (534) five hundred sixty eight, (535) five hundred sixty nine, (536) five hundred seventy, (537) five hundred seventy one, (538) five hundred seventy two, (539) five hundred seventy three, (540) five hundred seventy four, (541) five hundred seventy five, (542) five hundred seventy six, (543) five hundred seventy seven, (544) five hundred seventy eight, (545) five hundred seventy nine, (546) five hundred eighty, (547) five hundred eighty one, (548) five hundred eighty two, (549) five hundred eighty three, (550) five hundred eighty four, (551) five hundred eighty five, (552) five hundred eighty six, (553) five hundred eighty seven, (554) five hundred eighty eight, (555) five hundred eighty nine, (556) five hundred ninety, (557) five hundred ninety one, (558) five hundred ninety two, (559) five hundred ninety three, (560) five hundred ninety four, (561) five hundred ninety five, (562) five hundred ninety six, (563) five hundred ninety seven, (564) five hundred ninety eight, (565) five hundred ninety nine, (566) six hundred, (567) six hundred one, (568) six hundred two, (569) six hundred three, (570) six hundred four, (571) six hundred five, (572) six hundred six, (573) six hundred seven, (574) six hundred eight, (575) six hundred nine, (576) six hundred ten, (577) six hundred eleven, (578) six hundred twelve, (579) six hundred thirteen, (580) six hundred fourteen, (581) six hundred fifteen, (582) six hundred sixteen, (583) six hundred seventeen, (584) six hundred eighteen, (585) six hundred nineteen, (586) six hundred twenty, (587) six hundred twenty one, (588) six hundred twenty two, (589) six hundred twenty three, (590) six hundred twenty four, (591) six hundred twenty five, (592) six hundred twenty six, (593) six hundred twenty seven, (594) six hundred twenty eight, (595) six hundred twenty nine, (596) six hundred thirty, (597) six hundred thirty one, (598

Something for the Times.
A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD!

Johns & Crosley's
AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE
THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD
For cementing Wood, Leather, Glass, Ivory,
China, Marble, Porcelain, Veneer, etc.,
Bone, Canvas, etc., etc., etc.

Extracts.
"Every housekeeper should have a supply
of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."
—New York Times.
"It is so convenient to have in the house."
—New York Express.

"It is always ready; this cement is it
everybody."—New York Independent.

Price 25 cents per Bottle.
Very liberal discounts to Wholesale Dealers.
Solely for sale by all Dealers and Storekeepers
everywhere throughout the country.
JOHNS & CROSLY, Sole Manufacturers,
72 William Street, corner of Liberty St.,
New York.

JOHNS & CROSLY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED
GUTTA PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING
The cheapest and most durable Roof-
ing in use.

IT is Fire and Water Proof.
It can be applied to new and old roofs of
ALL KINDS, and to slabs, walls, etc., without
removing the old.

The cost is only about One-Third that of Tin,
and is twice as durable.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT,
For preserving and repairing Tin and other
Metal Roofs of every description, from
their elasticity, is not injured by heat or
cold, and expansion and contraction will not
crack in cold or run in warm weather.
These materials have been thoroughly tested
in New York and all parts of the Southern
and Western States, and we can give abun-
dant proof of all we claim in their favor.
They are readily applied by ordinary labor-
ers, at a trifling expense.

"No Heat is Required."
These materials are put up ready for use,
and for shipping to all parts of the country,
with full directions for application.
Full descriptive circulars will be furnished
on application by mail or in person at our
Principal Office and Warehouse.

78, WILLIAM STREET,
(Corner of Liberty Street.) NEW YORK.
Johns & Crosley,
AGENTS WANTED.—TERMS CASH!!

DEATH TO SECESSION.
Michael Conter,
DEALER IN

STOVES, TINWARE,
do., do., do.,
TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNESOTA.

HAVING lately received a supply of im-
proved Cook Stoves, I am now offer-
ing them at remarkably low prices for cash.
All who wish to purchase would do well to
call and examine my stock before going else-
where, as I am confident I can sell them as
cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the
country.
Jobbing attended to with punctuality and
dispatch, at prices to suit the times.
Particular attention paid to the roofing and
guttering.
Two cents per pound paid for pigs and 10
cents for old copper.
Taylor Falls, May 30, 1861.

SAWYER HOUSE,
SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.
E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR,
FRANK J. TUTTLE, CLERK.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated
and re-furnished throughout; is centrally
located, being convenient to the business portion
of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake
St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water
in the Northwest, together with the romantic
surroundings of the city.
The tables are furnished with the greatest
variety and the choicest of the market affords;
and no attention will be wanting to render the
stay of guests every way pleasant. On the
arrival of boats, carriages will always be in
waiting to convey guests and from this House
FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of summer resort, the city of
Stillwater and its surroundings present attrac-
tions far beyond any other resort in the coun-
try. Immense lakes abound, within con-
venient drive of the city, plentifully supplied
with all kinds of fish, and the scenery and
surrounding forests abound with game—desir-
able requisites to pleasure seekers and tour-
ists.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls
of St. Croix, passing through the most wild
and romantic scenery in the western country,
and connect with all of the Mississippi steam-
ers. Coaches or boats run regularly between
the city and St. Paul and all the adjacent
towns.

St. Croix is a magnificent sheet
of water—being 30 miles in length, and from
three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine
sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure
parties, can be secured at all times at this
House.

Terms as low as any other First Class Hotel.
June 13, 1861.

Regular Tri-Weekly
ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET,
ENTERPRISE,
GEORGE POOK, MASTER,
E. C. EDEN, Clerk.

WILL LEAVE Taylor Falls Mondays,
Wednesdays and Saturdays, and
returning on alternate days, and forming a
connection with the Railroad and St.
Paul packets. For freight or passage apply
at the clerk's office.

Furniture! Furniture!!



THOMPSON & JONES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND
DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to
be found in this upper country, with
new and improved machinery, together with
a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to
furnish the trade with everything in our line
at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfac-
tion. We can manufacture to order upon the
shortest notice.

Very liberal discounts to Wholesale Dealers.
Solely for sale by all Dealers and Storekeepers
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Taylor Falls, May 30, 1861.

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FREE OF CHARGE.

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Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls
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Terms as low as any other First Class Hotel.
June 13, 1861.

Regular Tri-Weekly
ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET,
ENTERPRISE,
GEORGE POOK, MASTER,
E. C. EDEN, Clerk.

WILL LEAVE Taylor Falls Mondays,
Wednesdays and Saturdays, and
returning on alternate days, and forming a
connection with the Railroad and St.
Paul packets. For freight or passage apply
at the clerk's office.

FOR THE EAST.

1861. 1861.
MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU
CHIEN RAILWAY.
FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. & R.
Through to Chicago and St. Paul without
change of cars.

The shortest, quickest and most direct route
from all points North and Northwest to
Madison, Janesville, Chicago, St. Paul,
Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland,
Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara
Falls, Toronto, Mont-
real, Rochester,
Albany, St.
Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Phila-
delphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE.
The shortest, most comfortable and most
direct route to the East. Passengers by this
route arrive at Prairie du Chien at 9 A. M.,
(full or breakfast on board steamer), and have
a daylight ride to Chicago, without change of
cars, in ample time to get supper and take
the evening train East, or at Milwaukee, in
time for the evening train of the Detroit and
Milwaukee Railroad line.

No change of passengers or baggage be-
tween Prairie du Chien and Chicago or Mil-
waukee.

Passengers by this route avoid changing
from boat to car, between Taylor Falls and
Chicago, in the morning, and the long omnibus
ride at Milwaukee to reach a go to Chicago.

The boat of this line carries no produce to
La Crosse, will have no detention at this point,
and the public may depend on secure connec-
tion at Prairie du Chien.

Baggage will be checked through to all
points East and South, thus avoiding all
trouble to passengers.

No omnibus changes in Chicago.
The time by this favorite route is always as
quick, and the fare will be always as low as by
any other route.

Superior Patent Sleeping Cars on all night
trains.
Be sure to purchase Tickets via Prairie du
Chien.

For through tickets apply to
C. L. Chase, under the Winslow House, St.
Anthony.
J. H. Thompson, under the Nicolet House,
Minneapolis.

D. W. Armstrong Stillwater;
George W. Sawyer Taylor Falls;
And all the Agents between St. Paul and
Prairie du Chien.

Class Ticket Agent,
Carpenter Jackson street and Levee,
St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., Agents.
Wm. Jarvis, Superintendent.
E. M. Bacon, General Ticket Agent.

Barnes & Hutchins,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
GENERAL RAILROAD

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
NO. 2, LEVEE.

Dill & Brother,
DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,
Wines, Liquors & Segars,
BOOTS & SHOES, and a general variety of
YANKEE NOTIONS.

Oliver Gibbs, Jr.,
PRESCOTT, PIERCE CO. WISCONSIN.

WILL buy and sell lands on Commission,
pay taxes and attend interests of non-
resident generally, buy and sell Land War-
rants, negotiate Loans, &c., &c.
Also Commissioner of Deeds for all the
Northern States.

Bateaux and Skiffs
ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap,
a large stock of the latest style, the best
of boats, at reduced rates.

Attention Everybody!
WM. YEO,
At the St. Croix Grist Mill,

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of the
very best brands of family flour in sacks, that
cannot be surpassed by any foreign importation.
He can also furnish, at the shortest no-
tice, the best quality of corn meal and eye
flour for table use. Always in store, wheat,
rye, barley, corn, oats, and shorts, which he
will dispose of cheap for cash.

LAND WARANTS.
LAND WARANTS,
ALL sizes on hand and for sale by
AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,
St. Croix, Wisconsin.

TO CONSERVATIVES.
The subscriber will cheerfully send (free
of charge) to all who desire it, the copy
of a simple recipe by which he was cured of
that dire disease, Consumption.

Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bron-
chitis, or any lung affection, he sincerely
believes will try this recipe, well satisfied if
they do so they will be more than satisfied
with the result. Thankful for his own com-
plete restoration, he is anxious to place in
the hands of every sufferer the means of cure.

Those wishing the recipe with full directions,
&c., will please call on or address
REV. WM. S. ALLEN,
No. 66, John Street, New York.

Millinery Trimmings
FANCY GOODS.
MISS SUSAN WILSON,
No. 5, Rogers' Block, Third Street,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

HAS just received a new supply of the
above, embracing the latest most fash-
ionable and best qualities, all of which will
be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash.

Dealers from the country supplied with
Dress Goods and Trimmings at reduced prices
to close out the stock on hand.

St. Paul, May 20, 1861.

NEW FIRM.

CARPENTER & JOINER BUSINESS,
BUILT UP CONTRACTS,
and furnish
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

with estimates of cost, at
LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES.

Each door and 10 feet finished on the most
reasonable terms.

Are also ready to undertake kind of
Cabinet Work
COFFINS FURNISHED
On shortest notice.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Shop
on corner of
GOVERNMENT STREET,
A few rods west of the Nelson House
Guard & Whitney.

Anton Baier,
Boot & Shoe Maker,
Bench Street,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

AL kinds of custom boot and shoe mak-
ing, executed promptly, in a style and
of materials warranted to give satisfaction.
I am bound to keep my work, and stick like
glue to the last; so give me a call, and you'll
be satisfied for your money.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 25.

Dr. De Montreville,
DENTIST.
HAVING now permanently located on his
farm near Stillwater, will, on
MONDAY AND TUESDAY

of each week only, attend to the duties of his
profession, in all of his branches, at his office
over Parson's store, on Main near Chestnut
Street,
Stillwater, Minnesota.

J. C. Buffon,
Attorney at Law,
General Land Agent.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to
his care, in the counties of St. Croix,
Polk, Pierce, Barnette, and all collection
promptly attended to. Office at Prescott,
Wis.

S. C. WHITCHER,
LEVEE AND
SALE STABLE.
CORNER OF FOURTH & ROBERT STREETS,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Can supply Pleasure Parties and others with
the best of horses, on short notice and on
reasonable terms.
Horses boarded by the day or week.

STRICKLAND & CO.
Book, Stationery,
And School Book Jobbers,
MILWAUKEE,

Are offering in large or small quantities,
the largest stock in the West, at prices which
must prove satisfactory to all customers.
Bank Book Manufacturers, Printers, Book
binders, and dealers in Wall Paper. Amer-
ican Sabbath School Union Publications.

White & Jay,
Attorneys at Law,
Prescott, Wisconsin.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the
State of Wisconsin, and attend by ar-
rangements with reliable firms, at offices in
any part of the United States.
Swen's Building, (up stairs) Broad street.
n1-ly

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY
ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET,
H. S. ALLEN,
SAAC GRAY, MASTER.

WILL leave Prescott Mondays, Wednes-
days and Fridays. Leave Taylor Falls
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, forming
a direct connection with the Railroad and St.
Louis Packets.

Merchants' Hotel.
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
E. C. BELOTE, PROPRIETOR.

ONE SQUARE FROM THE
STEAMBOAT - - - - - LANDING.
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE AND DEPOT.
Stages leave this House daily for all parts
of the State.

Lands and Town Lots
FOR SALE.
TOWN lots in Taylor Falls and lands in the
vicinity constantly on hand for sale.

Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise City
and in Pine County, for sale cheap. Inquire
of
N. C. D. TAYLOR.
No. 75, First St., Taylor Falls, Minn.
n1-ly

Special Notices.

Dr. Christie's
AGUE BALSAM!

It is the best remedy for the permanent cure
of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb
Ague, and all the malarious Diseases incident
to this climate.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has never
been known to fail where the directions have
been strictly followed.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is a
purely vegetable compound, containing neither
Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, nor any Mineral
or Poisonous substance.

From my knowledge of its ingredients, I
consider it a safe and excellent preparation for
the cure of Fever and Ague, and that it will
not prove injurious to the constitution.

Witness a certificate from Dr. Lawrence
Reid, one of the most scientific Chemists in
the United States.

New York, Aug. 22, 1855.
I have analyzed Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam,
and certify that it contains neither Quinine,
Arsenic, Mercury, Strychnine, nor any Mineral
or Poisonous substance.

HASTINGS FOUNDRY
MACHINE SHOP,
THE proprietor of this new establishment
announces to the public that he is now
prepared to manufacture or repair
ALL KIND OF MACHINERY
THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

Plane and match boards, furnish moldings
and cornice work in any form his patrons may
want.

Iron and Brass Castings,
Of every description, and Dabbie Metal
IN ANY QUANTITY.

The long and successful practice of the
proprietor in this business in New England,
and the experienced hands in his employ, warrant
him in assuring the public that he will give
his patrons as good work as can be procured
anywhere. He does not hesitate to say that
he has

The Best Establishment of the Kind in
THE NORTH-WEST.
If any doubt this statement, they are invited
to call and examine the same for themselves.
A liberal patronage from all is solicited, but
he particularly invites the attention of

MHI Owners and Farmers
Owning threshing and reaping machines, need-
ing repairs, or who may want new articles
manufactured.

Orders for work promptly attended to.—
Prices reasonable; and all work done at this
establishment will be warranted to give entire
satisfaction

Cash Paid for Old Brass and Copper.
A. R. MORRILL, Proprietor.
Hastings, July 17, 1860.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.
M. C. TUTTLE,
Third Street, Over Express Office.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

This is the only establishment west of Chi-
cago where
Life Size Photographs
Are or Can Be Made.

Having secured the services of a First Class
Artist, I am prepared to make Pho-
tographs from miniature to life
size, either plain or in oil.

Persons having daguerotypes
or ambrotypes of deceased friends
can have them enlarged and colored to life

Pictures of all kinds
made in the most approved
style. Leather pictures and
ambrotypes made for FIFTY CENTS.

Stock and apparatus furnished to coun-
try operators on the most reasonable terms
22 ly For Cash.

Beardsley & Lyford,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Nails, Glass,
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Levee, Prescott, Wisconsin
WOULD announce to the people of the
St. Croix Valley that they have on
hand a large supply of the above dried
goods which they will sell at very low figures.
Our goods were purchased especially for the
up river market, and we are confident we can
satisfy all, as regards quantity quality and
price.

Blank Warranty Deeds for sale at this office
cheap for cash.

Dr. Guy's Improved

Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,
WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL.

*Scurful or King's evil, cancer, tu-
mors, eruptions of the skin, erysip-
las, chronic sore eyes, ringworm or
tetter, scald heads, rheumatism, pains
in the bones and joints, old sores and
ulcers, swelling of the glands, enlarged
spleen, salt rheum, diseases of the
kidneys, leucorrhoea, gonorrhoea, dropsy,
jaundice, indigestion, &c.*

The following case of Benjamin Hughes, is
one of the most extraordinary on record. After
forty years' disease, two years' confinement
in the hospital, and the use of every known
remedy, the application of one bottle of the
Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, effected a
complete cure.

READ THE CERTIFICATE.
TAYLOR FALLS, Minn., Jan. 2,
1861.
DR. GUY'S Improved Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla
has cured me of a disease which has afflicted
me for forty years. I have been confined
in the hospital for two years, and have
suffered from every known remedy, but
nothing has done me any good, until I
began to use your medicine. I have
now been well for two years, and I
am able to do all the work of a man.
I have no more pain, and I feel
better than I have for many years.
I have no more eruptions on my skin,
and I feel that I am a new man.
I have no more swelling of my
glands, and I feel that I am a new
man. I have no more enlarged
spleen, and I feel that I am a new
man. I have no more salt rheum,
and I feel that I am a new man.
I have no more leucorrhoea, and I
feel that I am a new man. I have
no more gonorrhoea, and I feel that
I am a new man. I have no more
dropsy, and I feel that I am a new
man. I have no more jaundice, and
I feel that I am a new man. I have
no more indigestion, and I feel that
I am a new man. I have no more
rheumatism, and I feel that I am a
new man. I have no more pains in
the bones and joints, and I feel that
I am a new man. I have no more
old sores and ulcers, and I feel that
I am a new man. I have no more
swelling of the glands, and I feel that
I am a new man. I have no more
enlarged spleen, and I feel that I am
a new man. I have no more salt
rheum, and I feel that I am a new
man. I have no more leucorrhoea,
and I feel that I am a new man. I
have no more gonorrhoea, and I feel
that I am a new man. I have no
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hoea, and I feel that I am a new man.
I have no more dropsy, and I feel
that I am a new man. I have no
more jaundice, and I feel that I am
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I have no more rheumatism, and I
feel that I am a new man. I have
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and I feel that I am a new man. I
have no more old sores and ulcers,
and I feel that I am a new man. I
have no more swelling of the glands,
and I feel that I am a new man. I
have no more enlarged spleen, and I
feel that I am a new man. I have
no more salt rheum, and I feel that
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I have no more rheumatism, and I
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News this morning say that the rebels up James river are in consternation, and also bring the improbable rumor that our troops had advanced on the railroad as far as Charleston.

Baltimore, Nov. 11.
An officer of the 20th Indiana regiment, from Hatteras let, arrived here and says he had a long conversation with the party who brought the news to Hatteras. He was not a deserter, but a citizen, and a man of considerable intelligence, who had crossed the South, at the risk of his life to bring the news to us. The officer reports that his conversation corresponds exactly with what has already been transmitted by telegraph. Outside of this statement there is a report that in taking Hatteras a large part of the town was burned.

Memphis papers received to-day from Savannah, fully confirmed the landing of the naval expedition at Beaufort, and the capture of those forts at Port Royal, Hilton Head and Bay Point. The federal forces had possession of the town of Beaufort. The rebels acknowledge their loss very large.

Baltimore, Nov. 10.
Full returns of the Maryland election, show but one rebel senator and six delegates are elected. The House stands 13 Union, and 8 rebels; seven of the latter are of the number who held over, and six of them represent strong Union counties. Hartford majority for Governor is about 30,000.

Washington, Nov. 8.
The success of Governor Gamble, of Missouri, in obtaining the aid of the general government for the defense and pacification of that state has already been stated. The Intelligence says:—

The President, we learn, has authorized the organization of the militia of Missouri, to be employed in retelling the State against invasion, and suppressing the rebellion within its limits. The number of troops to be raised is not specified, but they are to be mustered into the Stateservice and armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted, transported, paid by government. Governor Gamble stipulates there shall be but one Major General in militia; and to secure uniformity of action, the General commanding the Department of the West becomes also the Major General of the State militia, by the appointment of Gov. Gamble to the position. As many Brigadier Generals are to be appointed as there are brigades of four regiments each, staff officers shall not be paid more than the same are allowed in the regular service, whatever be their rank under the State Law. As the money to be disbursed in this service is the money of the general government, it is to be assigned to the State officers to make the expenditure within, or if the United States officers cannot be spared from the regular service to perform these duties, then Governor Gamble is to appoint from the State militia such officers as the President shall designate.

PROCLAMATION,
BY ALEXANDER RAMSEY, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.
In accordance with usage I respectfully recommend to the people of this State, that THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF THE PRESENT MONTH OF NOVEMBER, be set apart and observed as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to Almighty God the giver of all good.
That, though our sins be many, He has not ceased His merciful dispensations towards us.
That he has "visited the earth and watered the ridges thereof abundantly, and made it soft with showers, and blessed the springing thereof and crowned the year with his goodness;" so that "the fields drop fatness, and the pastures are clothed with flocks, and the valleys are also covered with corn."
That He has saved us from pestilence and famine, and preserved this State in peace and health, and in due allegiance and loyal devotion to the Government of these United States.
That while in other portions of the Confederacy, the dreadful visitations of civil war are fulfilling the penalty of an impious rebellion against His ordinance and the treatment of covenants of human society, the angel of peace still sits at our gates, and our children sleep secure in quiet and prosperous homes, far from the din of the battle which is to decide their destiny.
As I join in thank Him, too, that He has not deserted our beloved country in the day of her sore calamity but that already His bow of promise, radiant with celestial omens of victory, spans the tempest which darkens the land.
But to his end He has united the hearts and prayed the invincible legions of her people around her to defend the cause of good government and free institutions; and by the sacrificial blood of her heroes has consecrated anew the cause of country and liberty in the affections of her children, and in the sympathies and aspirations of the civilized and Christian world.
And finally, with the income of thanks-offering, let the prayer go up from every altar, that God may throw the shield of His mercy around the brave soldiers who have gone from our midst to do battle for the right; that He may grant us a successful issue out of our trials; and that this wicked rebellion may terminate in the triumph of the just authority of the laws, and in the re-establishment of civil order and peace throughout a reunited and prosperous country, to the glory and honor of His name.
Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at the City of St. Paul, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
By the Governor
James H. Barker,
Secretary of State.

New Advertisements.

There always considered advertising the only and long to be the great medium of success in business and, and to wealth, and I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the latest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost.—STERNES GIBBARD.

Notice.
Post Office, TAYLORS FALLS, Minn., November 14, 1861.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with instructions from the Post Office Department, postage stamps of the said office will be held at the office of the Post Office at TAYLORS FALLS, Minn., on Monday the 21st day of December next, for the election of the following officers:—
One President, one Treasurer, one Marshal, and one Justice of the Peace.
Wanted: said election will be closed at ten o'clock in the forenoon and continue open until four o'clock in the afternoon of said day. Dated at TAYLORS FALLS, this 21st day of November, 1861.
OSCAR ROOS, R. M.

Election Notice.
THE citizens, legal voters of the town of TAYLORS FALLS, in the county of CHIAGO, State of MINNESOTA, are hereby notified that the annual election for the town of TAYLORS FALLS will be held at the office of the Register of Deeds in said town, on Monday the 21st day of December next, for the election of the following officers:—
One President, one Treasurer, one Marshal, and one Justice of the Peace.
Wanted: said election will be closed at ten o'clock in the forenoon and continue open until four o'clock in the afternoon of said day. Dated at TAYLORS FALLS, this 21st day of November, 1861.
OSCAR ROOS, Recorder.

A List of Lands
U. S. where taxes were due Chicago county on Nov. 1st, 1861, and on Nov. 1st, 1862, and on Nov. 1st, 1863, and on Nov. 1st, 1864, and on Nov. 1st, 1865, and on Nov. 1st, 1866, and on Nov. 1st, 1867, and on Nov. 1st, 1868, and on Nov. 1st, 1869, and on Nov. 1st, 1870, and on Nov. 1st, 1871, and on Nov. 1st, 1872, and on Nov. 1st, 1873, and on Nov. 1st, 1874, and on Nov. 1st, 1875, and on Nov. 1st, 1876, and on Nov. 1st, 1877, and on Nov. 1st, 1878, and on Nov. 1st, 1879, and on Nov. 1st, 1880, and on Nov. 1st, 1881, and on Nov. 1st, 1882, and on Nov. 1st, 1883, and on Nov. 1st, 1884, and on Nov. 1st, 1885, and on Nov. 1st, 1886, and on Nov. 1st, 1887, and on Nov. 1st, 1888, and on Nov. 1st, 1889, and on Nov. 1st, 1890, and on Nov. 1st, 1891, and on Nov. 1st, 1892, and on Nov. 1st, 1893, and on Nov. 1st, 1894, and on Nov. 1st, 1895, and on Nov. 1st, 1896, and on Nov. 1st, 1897, and on Nov. 1st, 1898, and on Nov. 1st, 1899, and on Nov. 1st, 1900, and on Nov. 1st, 1901, and on Nov. 1st, 1902, 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Something for the Times,
A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD!

Johns & Crosley's
AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE!
THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD
For cementing Wood, Leather, Glass, Ivory,
China, Marble, Porcelain, Alabaster,
Bone, Coral, etc., etc.

Extracts.
"Every housekeeper should have a supply
of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."
—New York Times.
"It is so convenient to have in the house."
—New York Express.
"It is always ready; this commends it to
everybody."—New York Independent.
"We have tried it, and find it as useful in
our house as water."—Wilke's Spirit of the
Times.

Price 25 cts. per bottle.
Very liberal discounts to Wholesale Deal-
ers. Terms cash.
For sale by all Druggists and Store-
keepers generally throughout the country.
JOHNS & CROSLY, Sole Manufacturers,
72 William Street, corner of Liberty St.,
New York. 23 ly

JOHNS & CROSLY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED
GUTTA PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING
The cheapest and most durable Roof-
ing in use.

IT is Fire and Water Proof.
It can be applied to new and old Roofs of
ALL KINDS, and to chimneys, roofs, and
other structures.
The cost is only about One-Third that of Tin,
and is TWICE AS DURABLE.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.
For preserving and repairing Tin and other
Metal Roofs of every description, from its
great elasticity, is not injured by the contrac-
tion and expansion of metals, and will not
crack in cold or run in warm weather.
These materials have been thoroughly tested
in New York and all parts of the Southern
and Western States, and we can give abun-
dant proof of all we claim in their favor.
They are readily applied by ordinary labor-
ers, at a trifling expense.

"No Heat is Required."
These materials are put up ready for use,
and for shipping to all parts of the country,
with full printed directions for application.
Full descriptive circulars will be furnished
on application by mail to any person at our
Principal Office and Warehouse.

78, WILLIAM STREET,
(Corner of Liberty Street.) NEW YORK.
Johns & Crosley.
AGENTS WANTED!—TERMS CASH!

DEATH TO SECESSION.
Michael Gonter,
DEALER IN

STOVES, TINWARE,
do., do., do.,
TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNEOTA.

HAVING lately received a supply of im-
proved Cook Stoves, I am now offer-
ing them at remarkably low prices for cash.
All who wish to purchase would do well to
call and examine my stoves before going else-
where, as I am confident I can sell them as
cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the
country.
Jobbing attended to with punctuality and
dispatch, at prices suit the times.
Particular attention paid to tin roofing and
guttering.
Two cents per pound paid for rags and 10
cents do for old copper.
Taylor Falls, May 30, 1861.

SAWYER HOUSE,
SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.
E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR.
FRANK J. TUTTLE, CLERK.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated
and re-furnished throughout; is desirably
located, being convenient to business portion
of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake
St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water
in the Northwest, together with the romantic
surroundings of the city.
The tables are furnished with the greatest
variety and the choicest market afford; and
no attention will be wanting to render the
stay of guests every way pleasant. On the
arrival of boats, carriages will always be in
waiting to convey guests and from the House
FREE OF CHARGE.
As a place of summer resort, the city of
Stillwater and its surroundings present attrac-
tions excelled by few other places in the coun-
try. Innumerable lakes abound, within con-
venient drive of the city, plentifully sup-
plying with all kinds of fish, and the prairies
and surrounding forests abound with game—desir-
able requisites to pleasure seekers and tour-
ists.
Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls
of St. Croix, passing through the most wild
and romantic scenery in the western country,
and connect with all of the Mississippi steam-
ers. Coaches or boats run regularly between
the city and St. Paul and all the adjacent
towns.
Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet
of water—being 30 miles in length, and from
three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine
sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure
parties, can be secured at all times at this
House.
Terms as low as any other First Class Hotel.
June 13, 1861.

Regular Tri-Weekly
ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET,
ENTERPRISE,
GEORGE POOK, MASTER,
R. C. EDEN, Clerk.

WILL LEAVE Taylor Falls Mondays,
Wednesdays and Fridays for Prescott,
returning on alternate days, and forming a
direct connection with the Railroad and St.
Louis packets. For freight or passage apply
at the clerk's office.

Furniture! Furniture!!



THOMPSON & JONES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND
DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.
HAVING the best water power that is to
be found in this upper country, with
new and improved machinery, together with
a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to
furnish the trade with everything in our line
at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfac-
tion. We can manufacture to order upon the
shortest notice.

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,
Bureaus and Desks,
DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,
WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,
Common Washstands, Children's Crisbs,

Extension Tables,
COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,
CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,
FRENCH BED-STEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Commo- Do.
TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,
We will also manufacture to order. Enam-
eled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and
stripes. Also, we have on hand and are manufac-
turing sash doors and blinds of all which will
be sold as cheap as can be bought at any es-
tablishment in the Northwest.
Painting, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc.,
done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,
OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.
June 1, 1860. 18 y

irect and Expeditious Route
TO ALL PORTS

NORTH AND NORTH WEST
to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niag-
ara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester,
Dunkirk, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New
York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.
via

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.
All steamers going down the Mississippi
river connect at

LA CROSSE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN
with trains for Chicago direct.

MINNESOTA JUNCTION.
where the trains from La Crosse connect with
trains on C. & N. W. Railway for Chicago.

Without Change of Cars,
Passengers going by Prairie du Chien will
ask for tickets by JAMESVILLE.

The time by this favorite route is always as
quick as any other, and passengers avoid
ALL DELAYS ON RIVER, &c.

By recent arrangements
Baggage is Checked Through

from La Crosse and Prairie du Chien via
Chicago & North Western Railway, to New
York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.,
thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No Omnibus Charges in Chicago
All trains from the Mississippi river con-
nect direct to Chicago with trains on all East-
ern and Southern roads, and Passengers are
conveyed from the Depot of C. & N. W. Rail-
way, in Chicago, to all other Depots

FREE OF CHARGE,
Be sure to purchase tickets via Minnesota
Junction or Janesville.
Through tickets by this route can be had
of all Rail Road and boat agents on the river.
Geo. S. DEXTER, Sup-
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
MARK HESBICKS, North Western Agent.

MRS. IDA WICHMANN,
DEALER IN

MILLINERY GOODS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
Rugbes, Ribbons, Etc.,
Bench Street,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

HAS just received a fashionable stock of the
above described goods, which she o-
fers to the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity
at remarkably cheap rates for cash.
Bonnet, trimmed and dresses made in the
neatest manner. 24-ly.

FOR THE EAST.
1861.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU
CHIEN RAILWAY.
FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. R. R.
Through to Milwaukee and Chicago without
change of cars.

The shortest, quickest and most direct route
from all points North and Northwest to
Madison, Janesville, Chicago, Mil-
waukee, Detroit, Cleveland,
Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara
Falls, Toronto, Mont-
real, Rochester,
Albany, New
York, Cincinnati, Boston, Phila-
delphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE.
The shortest, most comfortable and most
direct route to the East. Passengers by this
route arrive at Prairie du Chien at 9 a. m.,
(at or near daylight on board steamer) and have
a daylight ride to Chicago, without change of
cars, in ample time to get supper and take
the evening train East, or at Milwaukee, in
time for the evening boat to the Detroit and
Milwaukee Railroad line.

No change of passengers or baggage be-
tween Prairie du Chien and Chicago or Mil-
waukee.
Passengers by this route avoid changing
from one car to another between twelve and five
o'clock in the morning, and the long omnibus
ride at Milwaukee to such as go to Chicago.

The boats of this line carry no produce to
La Crosse, will have no detention at this point,
and the public may depend on sure connec-
tion at Prairie du Chien.

Baggage will be checked through to all
points East and South, thus avoiding all
trouble to passengers.
No omnibus changes in Chicago.
The time by this favorite route is always as
quick, and the fare will be always as low as by
any other route.

Superior Patent Sleeping Cars on all night
trains.
Be sure to purchase Tickets via Prairie du
Chien.

For through tickets apply to
George W. Seymour, Taylor Falls;
J. H. Chase, under the Winslow House, St.
Anthony.
J. H. Thompson, under the Nicolet House,
Minneapolis.

D. W. Armstrong Stillwater;
George W. Seymour, Taylor Falls;
And of all the Agents between St. Paul and
Prairie du Chien.

Chas. Thompson, Ticket Agent,
Cannon Jackson street and Levee.
Borup & Vauphish, Freight Agents,
Wm. Jervis, Superintendent.
E. B. Ba on General Ticket Agent.

Barnes & Hutchins,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
GENERAL RAILROAD

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
NO. 2, LEVEE.
Prescott, - - - - - Vis.
n1-ly

Dill & Brother,
DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,
Wines, Liquors & Segars,
BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of
YANKEE NOTIONS.

Oliver Gibbs, Jr.,
PRESCOTT, PIERCE CO. WISCONSIN.
WILL buy and sell lands on Commission.
pay taxes and attend interests of non-
residents generally, buy and sell Land War-
rants, negotiate Loans, &c., &c.
Also, Commissioner of Deeds for all the
Northern States. n1-ly

Bateaux and Skiffs
ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, a
my shop near the Chicago Mill, the best
boats, at reduced rates. PETER ABEAR. r1-ly

Attention Everybody!
WM. YEO,
At the St. Croix Grist Mill,
Keeps constantly on hand a supply of the
very best brands of family flour in sacks, that
cannot be surpassed by any foreign importation.
He can also furnish, at the shortest no-
tice, the best quality of corn meal and rye
flour for table use. Always in store, wheat,
rye, barley, corn, oats, and shorts, which he
will dispose of cheap for cash. 24-ly

LAND WARRANTS.
LAND WARRANTS,
A L. sizes on hand and for sale by
AUGUSTUS GAYLORD.
St. Croix Wisconsin. 42 3m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
THE subscriber will cheerfully send (free
of charge) to all who desire it, the copy
of a simple recipe by which he was cured of
that dire disease, Consumption.
Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bron-
chitis, any lung affection, he sincerely
hopes will try this Recipe, well satisfied if
they do so they will be more than satisfied
with the result. Thankful for his own com-
plete restoration, he is anxious to place in
the hands of every sufferer the means of cure.
Those desiring the recipe with full directions,
&c., will please call on or address
Rev. WM. S. ALLEN,
No. 66, John Street, New York.

Millinery Trimmings
FANCY GOODS.
MISS SUSAN WILSON,
No. 5, Rogers' Block, Third Street,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

HAS just received a new supply of the
above, embracing the latest most fash-
ionable and best qualities, all of which will
be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash.
Dealers from the country supplied with
Dress Goods and Trimmings at reduced prices
to close out the stock on hand.
St. Paul, May 20, 1861. 4-ly

NEW FIRM.
THE undersigned having this day entered into a
partnership in the

CARPENTER & JOINER BUSINESS,
are prepared to take
BUILDING CONTRACTS,
and furnish
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS,
with estimate of cost, at
LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES.

Each door and blind furnished on the most
REASONABLE TERMS.
Are also ready to make all kinds of
Cabinet Work
COFFINS FURNISHED
On shortest notice.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Shop
on
GOVERNMENT STREET,
A few rods west of the Polson House
Guard & Whitney.
Taylor Falls, Jan. 1, 1861. n1-ly

Anton Baier,
Boot & Shoe Maker,
Bench Street,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe mak-
ing, executed promptly, in a style, and
of materials warranted to give satisfaction.—
I am bound to keep my seat, and stick like
glue to the last; so give me a call, and you'll
get satisfaction for your money. n1-ly

Taylor Falls, Feb 23, 1861.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. De Montreville,
DENTIST.

HAVING now permanently located on his
farm near Stillwater will, on
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
of each week only, attend to the duties of his
profession, in all of his branches, at his office
over Parson's store, on Main near Chestnut
Street,
Stillwater, Minnesota. 20-ly

J. C. Button,
Attorney at Law,
—AND—
General Land Agent.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to
his care, in the counties of St. Croix,
Polk, Pierce, Barnette, and all collections
promptly attended to. Office at Prescott,
Wis. n2-ly

S. C. WHITCHER,
LIVERY AND
SALE STABLE.
CO. NE. OF FOURTH & ROBERT TREETS,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Can supply Pleasure Parties and others with
the best of Livery, on short notice and on
reasonable terms.
Horses boarded by the day or week. 28-ly-w

STRICKLAND & CO.
Book, Stationery,
And School Book Jobbers,
MILWAUKEE,

Are offering in large or small quantities,
the largest stock in the West, at prices which
must prove satisfactory to all customers.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Printers, Book
binders, and dealers in Wall Paper. Amer-
ican Sabbath School Union Publications.

White & Jay,
Attorneys at Law,
Prescott, Wisconsin

WILL practice in all the Courts of the
State of Wisconsin, and attend to ar-
rangements with reliable firms, to claim in
any part of the United States. Office in
Swam's Building, up stairs) Broad street.
n1-ly

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY
ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET,
H. S. ALLEN,
SAAC GRAY, MASTER.

WILL leave Prescott Mondays, Wednes-
days and Fridays. Leave Taylor Falls
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, forming
a direct connection with the Railroad and St.
Louis Packets.

Merchants' Hotel.
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
E. C. BELOTE, PROPRIETOR.
ONE SQUARE FROM THE
STEAMBOAT - - - - - LANDING.
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE AND DEPOT.
Stages leave this House daily for all parts
of the State.

Lands and Town Lots
FOR SALE.
TOWN lots in Taylor Falls and lands in the
vicinity constantly on hand for sale.
Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise
and in Pine county, for sale cheap. Inquire
of
X. C. D. TAYLOR,
No. 75, First-st., Taylor Falls, Minn.
n1-ly

Special Notices.

Dr. Christie's
AGUE BALSAM!

It is the best remedy for the permanent cure
of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb
Ague, and all the malarious Diseases incident
to this climate.
DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has never
been known to fail where the directions have
been strictly followed.
DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is a
purely vegetable compound, containing neither
Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, or anything of a
poisonous or deleterious nature.
DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has at-
tained its immense popularity through its own
merits. Its great power in curing diseases, its
singular harmlessness, and freedom from
harmful ingredients. It can be taken by the
helpless infant, vigorous youth and feeble age
ever without injury, and always with benefit.
We append a certificate from Dr. Lawrence
Reid, one of the most scientific Chemists in the
United States.

New York, Aug. 22, 1855.
I have analyzed Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam,
and certify that it contains neither Quinine,
Arsenic, Mercury, Strychnine, nor any Mineral
or Poisonous substance of its ingredients. I
consider it a safe and excellent preparation for
the cure of Fever and Ague, and that it will
never prove injurious to the system.

LAWRENCE REID
Prof. of Chemistry.

HASTINGS FOUNDRY
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP.

THE proprietor of this new establishment
announces to the public that he is now
prepared to manufacture or repair
ALL KIND OF MACHINERY
THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

Plane and match boards, furnish moldings
and cornice work in any form his patrons may
want.

Iron and Brass Castings,
Of every description, and Rabbit Metal
IN ANY QUANTITY.

The long and successful practice of the pro-
prietor in his business in New England, and
the experienced hands in his employ, warrant
him in assuring the public that he will give
his patrons as good work as can be procured
anywhere. He does not hesitate to say that
he has

The Best Establishment of the Kind in
THE NORTH-WEST.
If any doubt this statement, they are invited
to call and examine the same for themselves.
A liberal patronage from all is solicited, but
he particularly invites the attention of

Mill Owners and Farmers
Owing to the increasing number of
repairs, or who may want new articles
manufactured.
Orders for work promptly attended to.—
Prices reasonable, and work done at this
establishment will be warranted to give entire
satisfaction.
Cash Paid for Old Brass and Copper.
A. R. MORRILL, Proprietor.
Hastings, July 17, 1860. 22 ly

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS,
M. C. TUTTLE,
Third Street, Over Express Office,
ST. PAUL, MIN.

This is the only establishment west of Chic-
ago where
Life Size Photographs
Are or Can be Made.

Having secured the services of a First Class
Artist, I am prepared to make Pho-
tographs from miniature to life
size, either plain or in oil.
Persons having daguerreotypes
or ambrotypes of deceased friends
can have them enlarged and colored to life
Pictures of all kinds
made in the most approved
style. Leather pictures and
ambrotypes made for FIFTY CENTS.
Stock and apparatus furnished to coun-
try operators on the most reasonable terms
For Cash. 22 ly

Beardsley & Lyford,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries & Provisions,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Nails, Glass,
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Levee, Prescott, - - Wisconsin
WOULD announce to the people of the
St. Croix Valley that they have on
hand a large supply of the above de-
scribed goods which will sell at very low figures.
Our goods were purchased especially for the
sale at this place, and we are confident we can
price.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF LUMBER
kept on hand, and can be delivered at any
point on the river, between this place and
Taylor Falls, at prices to suit the times.
EMIL MUNCH,
4-6m² Chongwatsun, Pine Co. Minn.

Dr. Guysott's Improved
THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861.

EXTRACT OF
Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,
WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL.

*Scurful or King's evil, cancer, tu-
mors, eruptions of the skin, erysip-
las, chronic sore eyes, ringworm or
tetter, scald heads, rheumatism, pains
in the bones and joints, old sores and
ulcers, swelling of the glands, syphilis,
dyspepsia, salt rheum, diseases of the
kidneys, loss of appetite, disease arising
from the use of mercury, pain in the
side and shoulder, general debility,
dropsy, jaundice, leucorrhoea, &c.*

The following case of Benjamin Hughes, is
one of the most astonishing on record. After
suffering for years with eruptions on his legs
and feet, in 1855 they got so bad that he had
to go to bed, and in 1856 he had one leg
amputated above the knee, and the other
just below the hip, and he was so weak that
he could not get out of bed, and he was
charged with great grief of mind. His
legs also broke out in large ulcers, which
discharged such offensive matter, that he
could not sleep at night, and he was so
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alyzed by the suddenness of the catastrophe, the gang were all secured without the slightest resistance, though most of them were armed, and marched off in custody. Three—Sanford or Cardon (but he had half a dozen aliases) one of them—were transported for life; the rest were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. My task was effectively accomplished. My superiors were pleased to express very warm commendation of the manner in which I had acquitted myself; and the first step in the promotion which ultimately led to my present position in another branch of the public service, was soon afterwards conferred upon me. Mr. Morton had his bonds, obligations, jewels and money, restored to him; and taught wisdom by terrible experience, never again entered a gaming house.

Neither he nor his lady mother was ungrateful for the service I had been fortunate enough to render them.

TAYLORS FALL REPORTER

Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

F. H. PRATT, Editor.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All communications for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

Mr. J. M. McKee is authorized agent in this town for the sale of any and all articles of property for sale by public auction.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS are our authorized agents in Chicago—123 Randolph street.

JOY, COE & CO. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

The War.

When our fleet, a few days since, sailed under sealed orders for the southern coast, it was followed by the hopes and fears of the people. Perhaps the fears predominated, for it is hard to be sanguine in the face of recent disasters. The fact is, confidence was beginning to fail. The whole loyal nation began to be sick of a weak, vacillating, temporizing policy on the part of Government. Men began to ask, "When will the war commence?" The administration actually seemed to be more merciful to traitors than to loyal men. Our Generals restored slaves to rebel owners, and protected their property, whilst Northern men were restrained, as in the cases before the Provost Marshal of Alexandria, from collecting their dues by the only process available in times of war. Our men were led into defeat after defeat, still our Government hesitated, seemed unwilling to strike any decisive blow, allowed hundreds of our brave troops to be dragged as prisoners to southern cities, meanwhile releasing hundreds of rebels, upon taking a farcical oath, which they considered full as binding as a stanza from Mother Goose's Melodies. Thus was defeat organized. Gen. Butler, the most efficient of our Eastern Generals, always excepting the brave old man who has just retired from active service with a name and record second to that of Washington, in a happy moment invented the term "Contraband of War." It was a happy thought, but its author was promptly suppressed. Not even the brilliant victory at Hatteras could save him. He was sent back to the Day State as a recruiting officer. We do not hesitate to say that Fremont's proclamation led to the removal of the author. It made him at once too powerful. The administration was obliged to remove him or yield to him, and endorse his policy. The extremity was not yet great enough to compel them to the latter course, and so the Pathfinder was dismissed under frivolous charges of unpopularity, incompetency and extravagance. With these precedents there was room for the gloomy forebodings with which we regarded the naval enterprise. Neither man nor a collection of men can succeed in any enterprise till thoroughly in earnest, and up to this time our Government had given but few indications of earnestness. Our people were terribly in earnest, our leaders—but we will not recriminate, for at the eleventh hour the timid, hesitating policy was changed, and our Secretary of War did actually address directions to General Sherman, of the naval expedition, which, carried out to the letter, would be equivalent to the proclamation of Fremont. "The world does move." Secretary Cameron gets on amazingly. But can anybody tell why it is that which is unconstitutional in Missouri is right in the Carolinas?

As to the affair at Port Royal and Beaufort, it was a glorious success, and by far the heaviest blow the Rebels have received during the war. Loyal men make take courage once more. It will be seen by reference to the reports in our columns, that the Federal loss was 8 killed and 23 wounded. The loss on the Rebel side is not definitely ascertained, but it is much greater. Commodore Dupont compliments the Rebels for the

accuracy of their aim, and says "they fought bravely; their killed guns never missed, but when they broke, the stampede was immense." In Beaufort, it is said that all the whites fled but one man, and that the reason he did not go was because he was too drunk to get away. This leads to the suspicion that the supply of whiskey was scant, or more valiant braves would have remained to face the fierce invaders. It was an affecting sight to see the negroes, with bundles in their hands, crowding the shores as the fleet passed by, evidently expecting to be taken on board and carried off to some land "Where they wouldn't tote the cotton wool no more." Here is an interesting field for the philanthropist. "Thousands of 'contrabands,' deserted by their own masters, claim the protection of the Government. Aid they must have. They will not be altogether hangers on, but may prove valuable allies." Were it not for the negroes, the Rebels could not fight a month longer. Let our Government afford them employment, support, and not to mince the matter, freedom, the plantations will be deserted, the corner stone of the confederacy, according to Vice-President Stephens, will be missing, and the edifice will tumble down, involving the conspirators in ruin. So mote it be. We shall yet hear cheering news from Dixie. It cannot be too soon. Slavery cannot be destroyed too soon. Jeff. Davis and his pirate horde cannot too soon be given to the vultures that have thus far been fattening on the bodies of our own slain.

A great victory was achieved in Kentucky by Union forces under Gen. Nelson recently. Gen. N. met the enemy in Pike county, surrounded them, killed 400 and took 1000 prisoners. Gen. Williams, commanding the Rebels, among the number. Our loss was small.

We have the gratifying intelligence of the capture of those two arch traitors, Shiloh, of Louisiana, and Mason, of Virginia, who were going abroad as ministers of the Southern Confederacy. They were taken from a British steamer off Bermuda, on the 8th inst., and are now confined at Fortress Monroe, but will probably be sent to Fort Lafayette, where it is to be sincerely hoped they may be kept until they are suspended between heaven and earth, which praiseworthy act cannot be accomplished too soon.

On the Potomac, and in Missouri nothing of importance has transpired since our last issue.

A MODER. SIREN.—General Benker recently made a speech on the occasion of a torchlight procession in honor of General McClellan. It was brief and to the point, as follows:

CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I will say a few words, and it shall be few. If ever I find the enemy, I will fight thousands, and thousands of us will fight better as I speak this noble English. [Immense cheering.]

How many of our heroes, taken from the stump and forum, can say as much? We want not words, but swords.

We wish that some of our subscribers who have been taking our paper since the first number was issued, and have "never said turkey once," would forward us some cash. In fact, we are "hard up," and must have money or we shall be compelled to stop publishing our paper. We have contracted debts that must be met soon, and in order for us to meet them, those indebted to us must furnish the wherewithal to pay. There are quite a number of farmers in this vicinity who promised to pay for their paper "after harvest," but "the harvest is past, the summer is ended, and the 'printer' is not paid. Winter is close upon us, and we are in need of wood, flour, pork, beef, etc., etc., and trust, after this call, they will be forthcoming. If they are not, we shall begin to think that many of our delinquents never intend to pay, and act accordingly. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

We may now consider navigation closed for the season, although at the present writing the river is open and the weather not very cold. We hardly think, however, that the boats will venture here again, as it is getting pretty late in the season, and the river is liable to freeze up in a very short time so that boats cannot navigate it. Last fall, we believe, the Allen made her last trip on the 8th of November, so that we have had almost two weeks' more navigation this season than last.

STORM.—A very severe rain storm occurred in this vicinity, commencing on Monday night, and continuing, with out intermission, all day Tuesday. The "oldest inhabitant" hardly ever witnessed a severer storm. The wind blew "great guns." It is useless to hold out longer. We are at last under a blockade that the allied powers of Europe cannot break. No more boats, no more dailies, and only a semi-weekly mail! Well, if Uncle Sam can stand it, we can!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. The title page for 1861 is the handsomest we ever saw. "Peterson" will be greatly improved in 1862. It will contain 1000 pages of double column reading matter: 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet, and 800 wood engravings—proportionally more than any other periodical gives. Its stories and novelets are by the best writers. In 1862, Four Original Copyright Novelets will be given. Its Fashions are always the latest and prettiest! Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. Its price is but Two Dollars a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. *It is the Magazine for the Times!* To clubs it is cheaper still, viz:—three copies for \$5, five for \$7.50, or eight for \$10. To every person getting up a club, the Publisher will send an extra copy gratis, as a premium. Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs. Address post-paid, Charles J. Peterson, 506 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

OFF FOR THE WAR.—Quite a number of our citizens have left for the war within the past week, among whom was Mr. A. A. York, who goes into the Regular Army—the 16th Regiment, now filling up at St. Louis—as 2nd Lieutenant. Mr. York was a good citizen, and we have no doubt will make a good soldier. The best wishes of his numerous friends in this community go with him.

The fall term of the Chisago Seminary will close this week, and the winter term commence, we believe, in three or four weeks, under the supervision of Prof. E. E. Edwards, aided by a competent assistant. Quite a number of students have been in attendance this fall, and it is to be hoped that their number will be increased during the winter.

The Allen probably made her last appearance at our levee, until spring, on Monday night. She came in at about 12 o'clock, and after discharging her freight, of which she had considerable, immediately left for Stillwater. No more boats for five or six months. Consoling to think of, isn't it?

We learn by a letter from Fort Snelling that Capt. Munch's Artillery Company was to leave for Kentucky with the Third Regiment, on Saturday last. We expect that this Company, composed principally of St. Croix Valley men, will render a good account of themselves on the "dark and bloody ground."

SIXTH SCHOOL.—Messrs. Ballard and Guard opened a Singing School in this place a week or two ago, and now have some 20 or 25 scholars. They propose giving sixteen lessons for \$1.00, the proceeds to be used for the benefit of the churches of this town. We hope to see a full attendance.

The steamer Enterprise came up to Stillwater on Saturday last, but through fear of getting "frozen up" turned back to Prescott, where the owners intend to tie her up for the winter. We understand that she is to be repaired and renovated for the spring trade.

Round hogs sold in this town the past week for 3 and 4 cents per pound. When pork fell to 0 per pound, we have made up our minds to purchase a couple of hogs. Any one who wishes to dispose of his porkers at that price, will find a purchaser by calling at our office.

The saw mill at St. Croix Falls, which has been standing idle for a long time, and is in a very dilapidated condition, is to be repaired and put into operation soon. It appears by this that the people across the way are not all dead yet.

Considerable venison has been brought to town within the past few days and sold for 4 and 5 cents per pound. We were the lucky recipient of two splendid hind quarters from some friends in Polk county. Who wouldn't edit a paper?

The Methodist church edifice is completed with the exception of the pews, which will be finished in a short time. It will be dedicated sometime in December, probably on Christmas day.

We learn that our neighbors of St. Croix Falls are reorganizing their winter Lyceum. A commendable idea and worthy of adoption in other localities.

There have been about 5000 bushels of cranberries sold in this market this season, at an average price of about 80 cts. per bushel.

Thanksgiving next Thursday. Who will bring us a nice fat turkey? Friend Peaslee, what say you?

Letters from Fort Snelling, and Kentucky, are unavoidably crowded out of this week's paper.

See notice of the P. M. of Chisago City.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

Gen. Dupont's Official Report.

New York, Nov. 13.
The Tribune's special from Port Monroe says the entire fleet formed in two grand lines for the fight. The Wabash and the Beaufort flanking the movement, which was in a circle, first delivering broadsides into Fort Beauregard on the northwest, and as the fleet came round, taking Fort Walker on the south-west. Both forts responded vigorously. The Pawnee and Mohican got aground and were considerably damaged.

The rebel loss is supposed to be 200. Gen. Drayton commanded at Fort Walker, and Col. Elliot at Fort Beauregard. The rebels retired across Skull Creek (a village 25 miles in the interior where it is supposed they intend making a stand). The negroes had already begun to pillage and destroy Beaufort.

The white population fled to Charleston in small steamers by the inside. Gen. Sherman has hundreds of negro laborers. There was a panic at Savannah, and it was believed its capture would be easy. It is understood Sherman will improve the defenses of his position before making any forward movement.

In the forts were found large supplies of ammunition and stores of the best description. Gen. Dupont will immediately survey the harbor and place heavy and erect lights. The position will be made a permanent base of operations. The fleet stood within 800 and 1000 feet from the forts, using five-second fuses, and poured shell into them at the rate of 200 per hour. Not a single shell sent by the rebels burst in the ships. The Wabash was struck several times, and so was most of the fleet, but every ship was in fighting condition when retreat took to their heels. The Surgeon of Fort Walker was killed. At Charleston next day 13 minute guns were fired indicating the burial of a Brigadier General. The troops had not occupied Beaufort when the steamer left, being better engaged in strengthening their position.

Washington, Nov. 13.

Capt. Steadman arrived here at noon to-day, bringing official dispatches of the Naval Expedition. He is also bearer of two rebel flags, one palmetto flag, and the American flag first hoisted over Fort Walker. Capt. Steadman reports that the captured forts are magnificent with covered ways and bomb proof, and that all our troops had to do was to occupy them. They can be held against any opposing force. Among the most efficient vessels were found to be the new gunboats, of which the Navy Department had 23 constructed for such purposes, and their success, both in gale and under the fire was perfect.

Commander Percival Drayton of the Pocahontas is a brother of Gen. Drayton, who commanded the rebel Forts. Capt. Steadman, who brings the dispatches, is the son of a former mayor of Charleston. On the reception of the dispatches, the following order was issued:

The Department announces to the Navy and the country its high gratification at the brilliant success of the combined navy and army forces, specially commanded by flag officer Dupont and Brigadier General Sherman, in the capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, commanding the entrance to Port Royal Harbor, South Carolina. To commemorate this signal victory, it is ordered that a national salute be fired from each Navy Yard at meridian on the day after the reception of this order.

The following are the official dispatches of the Navy Department:

Flag Ship Wabash, off Hilton Head, Port Royal, Nov. 6, 1861.

Sir: The Government having determined to seize and occupy one or more important points upon our Southern coast, where our squadron might find shelter and possess a depot and afford protection to loyal citizens, committed to my discretion the selection of one of those places which I thought available and desirable for these purposes. After mature deliberation, aided by the professional knowledge and great intelligence of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Fox, and upon taking into consideration the magnitude to which the joint naval and military expedition had been extended to which you have called my attention, I came to the conclusion that the original intentions of the Department, if carried out, would fall short of the expectations of the country and of the capabilities of the expedition, while Port Royal I thought would meet both in a high degree. I therefore submitted to Brig. Gen. Sherman, commanding the military part of the expedition, the modification of our earliest matured plans, and had the satisfaction to receive his full concurrence. On Tuesday the 28th of October, the fleet under my command left Hampton Roads, and with the army transports numbered about 50 vessels. On the day previous I had dispatched the coal vessels, 25 in number, under the command of the admiral to rendezvous off Savannah, not wishing to give the true point of the fleet.

The weather has been unsettled. Off Hatteras it blew hard. Some of the ships got into the breakers and two struck, but without injury. On Friday it increased to a gale of great violence. The fleet was utterly dispersed and on Saturday one sail only was visible from the deck of the Wabash. On the following morning weather moderated, and the ships and steamers began to reappear. The orders were opened, except those in case of separation. These last were furnished to all the men of war by myself and to the transports by Brig. Gen. Sherman. As a vessel rejoined, reports came

in of disasters. The Isaac T. Smith, a most efficient and well armed vessel, had to throw her formidable battery overboard to keep her from foundering, but this relieved, she was enabled to go to the assistance of the steamer Governor then in a very dangerous condition, and on board of her was our fine battalion of marines under Maj. Reynolds. They were finally rescued by Capt. Ringgold, of the Sabine, under the most difficult circumstances, after which the Governor went down. I believe that several of the marines were drowned by their awful impudence.

Lieut. Commanding Nicholson's conduct on the Isaac T. Smith has not my warm commendation. The Peerless transport in a sinking condition was met by the Mohican and all the people on board, 25 in number were saved.

On passing Charleston I sent in the Seneca to direct Capt. Gardner to join me with the Snatchanna off Port Royal.

On Monday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, I anchored off the bar with some 25 vessels, and many more heaving in sight.

The Department is aware that all the aids to navigation had been removed and the bar lies to seaward ten miles, with no prominent features on shore to make reliable bearings, but to the skill of commander Dove and Mr. Bouletie, the able assistant of the coast survey, a channel was immediately found.

By three o'clock I received assurance from Capt. Drake that I could send forward the lighter transports, those 18 feet with all the gun boats, which was immediately done, and before dark they were securely anchored in the roadstead of Port Royal. The gunboats almost immediately opened their batteries upon Com. Tatnall, instantly chasing him under the shelter of the batteries. On the morning of Tuesday the Wabash crossed the bar, followed closely by the Susquehanna, the Atlantic, Vanderbilt and other transports of deep draft running through that portion of the fleet already in. The safe passage of this great ship over the bar was hailed with gratifying cheers from the crowded vessels. We anchored and immediately commenced preparing the ship for action.

In our anxiety to get the outline of the forts before dark, we stood in too near the shore and the ship grounded. By the time she was got off, it was too late in my judgment, to proceed, and I made signals for the squadron to anchor out of gunshot of the enemy. To-day the wind blows a gale from the southward, and the attack is unavoidably postponed.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. B. DUPONT.

Flag Officer, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Fort Monroe, Nov. 13.
The steamer Beaufort has just arrived at Old Point from the great expedition. She left Port Royal on Saturday morning, and brings cheering intelligence. Capt. Steadman, however, left her at the place, and proceeds direct to Washington, with dispatches and trophies—two brass cannon and section flags.

It reports that the gale encountered by the fleet was very severe. The Union and Osceola went ashore as previously reported. The Governor, founded at sea, but the Isaac T. Smith succeeded in saving all her crew, with the exception of a few marines.

The fleet arrived at Port Royal on Monday, 4th. On Tuesday, the smaller gun boats rounded in the channel under the fire from the forts, which did no damage. On Wednesday the weather prevented any active operations, but on Thursday, the 7th, the men of war and the gunboats advanced to the attack. The action began at 10 in the forenoon and was hotly carried on by both sides, lasting about four hours, at the end of which time the rebels were compelled by the showers of shells to abandon their works, and beat a hasty retreat. Our loss was eight men and one officer—the chief engineer of the Mohican—killed, and about twenty wounded. Rebel loss unknown—52 men were found by our men and buried. All their wounded except two were carried off.

Two forts were captured. Fort Walker, on Hilton Head, mounting 23 guns, and Fort Beauregard, on Bay Point, mounting 19 guns, all of heavy calibre. The forts were both new, with splendid earthworks of great strength, constructed in the highest style of military science, and pronounced by our engineers as impregnable against any assault by land forces.

The final retreat of the rebels was a perfect rout. They left everything, arms and equipments, even to the officers' swords and commission, all the letters and papers, both public and private, order books and documents of all kinds, were left in their flight and fell into our hands, affording our officers much valuable information. Among the papers was a telegram from Jeff Davis, to the commander of the post, informing him of the sailing of the fleet, and that he knew their destination to be Port Royal.

The whole surrounding country was seized with a perfect panic.

The day after the fight the Seneca and two other gunboats proceeded to Beaufort and found but one white man in town and he was drunk. All the plantations on the river seemed to be deserted except by the negroes, who were seen in great numbers, and who as the boats passed came down to the shore with bundles in their hands, as if they expected to be taken off.

After the capture of the forts the whole army, about 15,000 men, safely landed and established on shore. The forts were but little injured, but the rebels could not stand the explosion of our big shells. The force of the enemy, as ascertained from their papers, was 4,000 men, under Gen. Drayton, of S. C. Our victory is complete the rebels leaving everything but their lives, which they saved by running. But four persons were found,

and two of them were wounded. All hands of the fleet acted in the most gallant manner.

The N. Y. reporters are on the Beaufort with full details.

Baltimore, Nov. 13.
None of our vessels were sunk. The Pawnee lost six killed and two wounded. The Wabash had her mainmast injured. The Pocahontas had one man injured.

The magazines in the forts did not explode, though the signals were given by the rebels for springing the mines. Large quantities of powder were found, also large amounts of English ammunition and projectiles.

Lynchburg, Va. Nov. 13.
It is reported, but not confirmed, that the union men of Tennessee have taken possession of Bristol.

The panic at Savannah, in consequence of the victory of the fleet, was so great that even men were running away. Small were merchants, who were packing up their goods to leave, had been notified by the authorities that they would not be permitted to carry away their goods.

The Savannah Republican is indignant at this cowardly desertion in times of danger, and urges General Lawton to issue an order preventing any able bodied man, under 60 years of age, from leaving.

Savannah, Nov. 14.
The Federal fleet is reported to have passed Fernandina, yesterday, bound South.

General activity prevails in strengthening the defenses of the city, and a general feeling of security prevails.

The same paper says the steamer Fingal has arrived at Havana with cargo of war munitions, &c.

Richmond dispatches says: We have information that the authorities of South Carolina have communicated with the government upon the subject of hoisting the black flag, to which attention has been made since the attack on the coast of that State.

It is believed that Gen. Lee has received orders from the War Department, urging that those captured must be regarded as prisoners of war. It is said this will be disregarded by the authorities of South Carolina, that the same course will be pursued as that adopted by Governor Wise at the time of the John Brown raid, and that when South Carolina is done with the invaders, the Confederate States can have them.

Washington, Nov. 15.
[Herald's Dispatch.]—Mr. Dodge, Chief of Police, of Baltimore, was here to-day, and reported to the War Department that information was brought to Baltimore this morning by boat from Fortress Monroe that Gen. Sherman had seized two million dollars worth of cotton in the vicinity of Beaufort, S. C., and that number of citizens there had professed loyalty to the Government, and were soliciting ways with which to organize and protect themselves against the rebels.

Fortress Monroe, Nov. 15.
The frigate San Jacinto has arrived here, with Messrs. Mason and Slidell as prisoners, taken from an English steamer in the channel of the Bahamas.

Fortress Monroe, Nov. 15.
The United States steamer San Jacinto has just arrived from the coast of Africa, via the West Indies, where she has been cruising for six weeks.

Old Point was electrified by the tidings that the San Jacinto had on board Messrs. Slidell and Mason, who were going abroad as ministers of the Southern Confederacy.

Captain Wilkes reported the news at headquarters in person, and will forward his dispatch to-night.

A special dispatch to the Tribune says Messrs. Mason and Slidell were aboard a British mail steamer. Capt. Wilkes sent aboard and demanded their surrender.

The report was "there is not force enough to take them." Wilkes sent additional force and put the San Jacinto in convenient position. Slidell and Mason were then surrendered.

The English steamer took them on board, not knowing who they were, their business or destination.

Capt. Wilkes, it is understood, acted on his own responsibility.

A Fortress Monroes special says Slidell and Mason were taken from an English mail steamer, on the 8th, off Bermuda.

Lieutenant Fairfax and thirty-five armed men went aboard the steamer with five officers and picked out the Commissioners. They made a feeble resistance, but were induced to leave.

The captain of the steamer, Raven, swore terribly, calling the United States officers piratical Yankees, &c.

East, one of the rebel secretaries, also resisted, but himself and colleague accompanied their employers in confinement.

Slidell had his wife and four children aboard who were allowed to proceed to Europe.

Com. Wilkes had an interview with Gen. Wood and expressed the opinion that he did right, and said that, right or wrong, these men had to be secured, and if he had done wrong he could only be cashiered for it.

Boston, Nov. 16.
Capt. Hunter, of the steamer Delta, from Bermuda, at Halifax, reports that when he left Bermuda the British steamer Fingal and the rebel steamer Nashville were in port.

The Fingal had transferred her cargo of arms to the Nashville, and the latter had put Messrs. Mason, Slidell and suite on the Fingal, which would have taken them to England, while the Nashville would run the blockade with the arms. The name of the British vessel they were taken from has not, as yet been transferred. All the documents and pa-

pers of Messrs. Slidell & Mason were seized. The families were allowed to proceed. The Captain of the British vessel delivered up Slidell and Mason under protest. This is the substance of reports by passengers on an Old Point boat.

Capt. Taylor, who arrived at Washington with dispatches, reports that when the San Jacinto stopped at Cienfuegos, the escape of Slidell and Mason was ascertained. Proceeding thence to Havana, it was understood that they had taken passage on the 9th on the British Mail Steamer, Trent, plying between Vera Cruz, by way of Havana and St. Thomas and Southampton.

While the San Jacinto was in the north-western part of the Bahama channel, about 24 miles to the westward she met the packet, and as usual in such cases, fired a shot across her bows and brought her to.

Two boats were sent to her under command of Lieut. Fairfax, who, boarding the packet, arrested Messrs. Slidell, who were personally known to him.

They at first objected to being removed without the employment of a force for that purpose. However, they were soon after removed without further trouble, and conveyed to the San Jacinto.

Their respective secretaries, Enstis and McFarlane, were also brought on board, and are now on their way to New York.

The packet had no other, save her own flag. The remainder of her passengers, including the ladies connected with the Slidell and Mason party, were not molested and were therefore left free to pursue their journey.

The official dispatches are voluminous, and include several accounts of the capture, together with a protest of Slidell and Mason against being taken from a British ship.

Affairs in Western Virginia.

Gallipolis, Nov. 11.
Guyandotte, on the banks of the Ohio river, 35 miles below this place, was attacked last night by 600 rebels, and out of 150 of our troops stationed there, only about 50 escaped, the rest were killed or taken prisoners. The rebels, both male and female, fired from their horses on our troops. Three steamers which started down last night were compelled to put back. Those steamers started back to Guyandotte this morning at 10 o'clock, with about 400 Federal troops on board from Point Pleasant, but nothing has been heard from them since. The steamers which have passed up since the skirmish report not a person to be seen in the town. Second dispatch.—The steamer Empire city just arrived from Guyandotte; the secession portion of the inhabitants were looking for an attack. They had a supper prepared for the rebels, and 100 rebels were killed by the steamer's guns, who were headed by the notorious denkins and numbered 800; eight of our men were killed and a considerable number were taken prisoners. The rebel loss is not known. Col. Zeigler of the 8th Virginia regiment, on arrival, filed the town, and the principal part is now in ashes. The rebels left about an hour before the arrival of Zeigler.

Port Royal—Its Strange History.

The region around Port Royal Entrance and Island, has a strange, eventful and romantic history. It is in fact the first settled spot on the coast of North America. How interesting in view of our expedition, to read the story of another expedition to the same locality just three hundred years ago. The first colony was sent out by Admiral Coligny, a zealous Protestant, and then one of the ministers of the Crown, who at the time of the war between the French Protestants and Catholics obtained a permission of Charles IX, to plant a colony of Protestants in Florida—a name applied to a great part of the Southern coast. Command of two vessels was accordingly given to Jean Ribault, a man experienced in sea causes, and in the spring of 1562 he landed on the Florida coast. Sailing northward he discovered several rivers one of which, from the "fairness and largeness of its harbor," he called Port Royal. The old chronicler Laudoniere, who accompanied the expedition, describes the scene in glowing colors. Splendid forests, shores fringed with rich green clusters, birds of brilliant plumage, snags and deer in the luxuriant savannahs. As the commander cast his eye across the waters of the beautiful river before him, says Laudoniere, and measured the breadth of its mouth, and the depth of its sounding, he persuaded himself that "all the argosies of Venice could ride upon its bosom." Accordingly upon the island a few miles up Port Royal river he erected it is said, on the very spot where the town of Beaufort now stands a pillar with the arms of France, and a few days after built a fort which, in honor of his King, Charles IX, he called Charles Fort—Arx Carolina—from which circumstances the country took the name of Carolina. Ribault reminded the colonists that they were now occupants of a "vast country, filled with every goodly promise, where every man was to be honored, not for his birth or fortune, but on account of his own personal achievements"—a lesson, by the way, sadly neglected by after settlers of Carolina. Thus it was on that very spot that, for the first time, three hundred years ago, on the North American coast, the flag of a civilized colony might be seen by the approaching mariner. But this French colony did not flourish, and after sending out another to the same locality, the French, in 1567, gave up all idea of making settlements.

It was almost a century after this before the English began to colonize around Port Royal. Early in the seventeenth century, Lord Carrados led a colony from Scotland, and settled at Port Royal; but this place, claiming, from an agreement with the Lords Proprietaries, co-ordinate authority with the Governor and Grand Council of Charleston, it was compelled, with circumstances of out-

WILL LEAVE Taylor Falls Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Prescott, returning on alternate days, and forming direct connection with the Railroad and Louis packets. For freight or passage apply at the clerk's office.

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above, embracing the latest, most fashionable and best qualities, all of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash.

Dealers from the country supplied with Dress Goods and Trimmings at reduced prices to close out the stock on hand.

St. Paul, May 30, 1861. 4-

TOWN lots in Taylor Falls and lands in the vicinity constantly on hand for sale. Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise City and in Pine county, for sale cheap. Inquire of N. C. D. TAYLOR, No. 75, First-st., Taylor Falls, Minn.

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W. H. C FOLSON

TAYLORS FALL REPORTER

Thursday, Nov. 28, 1861.

F. H. PRATT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All communications for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, when written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

Mr. J. M. McKim is our authorized agent for the sale of the paper. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

McKIM & LANSBURY are our authorized agents for the sale of the paper. They will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

JOY, COOK & CO. are our authorized agents for the sale of the paper. They will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

The True Policy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—John Cochran delivered an address to his regiment, in the presence of Secretary Cameron and other distinguished persons, to-day. The most important point in his argument was in relation to the treatment of slaves during the present contest. He said we need to use every means in our power to subvert the rebellion. We should take their cotton and sell or burn it, as was best; confiscate their property, and when necessary take their lives; and as their slaves were used as an element against us, we should not hesitate to take them, and if necessary, to place arms in their hands that they might assist in establishing the rights of common humanity. This sentiment was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

To which Secretary Cameron replied as follows:

I approve of every sentiment uttered by your noble commander. All the doctrines he has laid down I approve of, as if they were uttered in my own words. These are my sentiments and the sentiments that will eventually lead to victory. 'Tis no time to talk to these people, but meet them on their own terms and treat them as enemies, until they learn to behave themselves. EVERY MEANS WHICH GOD HAS PLACED IN OUR HANDS WE MUST USE UNTIL THEY ARE SEIZED.

Travels spoken, Mr. John Cochran, and nobly seconded, Mr. Secretary Cameron. With these words, the faith of the nation grows stronger. Men begin to hope, and to see a future that they can face without shame. Large bodies move slowly, but when they do move, earth trembles at their tread. We can well afford to be patient over the little paragraph accredited to Secretary Cameron. It indicates motion on the part of the Government, and motion in the right direction.

Contraband Butler and Proclamation Fremont have at last their revenge. It must be consoling to the one on his glorious recruiting tour, and to the other in his temporary or permanent suspension from office, to know that the same Government that baffled their designs and discarded their policy, now endorses them to the utmost. It may be that our politic Government regarded the Yankee lawyer and the Western Pathfinder as dogs that started the game too soon, and so recalled them, assigning one to the rear position, and sending the other to his kennel. At any rate, Mr. Secretary Cameron chooses to be first in the chase, and who will object? It is the privilege of his position. He is, by virtue of his place in the Cabinet, a leader. A full length in advance.

But let slip the dogs of war.

Butler late than never.

It is a matter of congratulation to all patriots that the word has at length been spoken, and that the Government is at last publicly conceding to be of more value than the peculiar institution. Hitherto in the prosecution of the war, two things have been proclaimed as sacred: Mount Vernon, and the "nigger." As to the first, it was fitting that the place where sleeps all that was mortal of Washington should not be disturbed by martial music or the measured tread of soldiery; as to the second, it was a shame that the cause of freedom should suffer such black eclipse. The disgracefulness of the Government's policy, with regard to slavery was only equalled by its absurdity. We were to raise armies, carry fire and sword through the loyal States, but we were mercifully to spare the "nigger." We were to march victoriously "On to Richmond," and divers other hot-beds of secession; we were to blow out the brains of traitors, help ourselves to their personal estate, with one exception; we were scrupulously to restore the fugitive to his master, and on no occasion to allow him to bear arms for the Union. Able bodied men from all the world were welcomed to the ranks of the Grand Army, but the negro was not to be harbored within the lines. Horses and asses were impressed into the service and made to carry our officers and draw our ordnance, but the "nigger" was a sacred personage. But the Rebels had not such a holy reverence for him. They fought behind him, made forts, manned vessels with him, and above all, made him, by his labors in

the field, sustain the commissary department. He was their "man Friday," their man of all work, their chief support. Slavery was made the basis of their Constitution, and yet our Government reverently refrained from laying hands on the "nigger." How long this idiotic folly would have continued had it not been for Bull Run and Fall's Bluff, it is hard to say. These and other reasons broke the spell. The "nigger" is no longer better than the Constitution, nor more sacred than the life of the nation. Politicians will no longer tremble and turn pale at the ominous name. He disappears from party platforms—he stands from behind the Constitution—he incontinently "goes up."

Better late than never. We applaud the policy announced by the Secretary of War, only regretting that it was not proclaimed sooner, that the venerable statesman might have more credit, and not appear to be driven to the position by the indignant clamors of the people. We thank the honorable gentleman for his concise and clear avowal of his policy, but claim that that policy had its origin with the people. Had their voice been sooner heeded, many of the calamities of this war undoubtedly might have been averted. There may be a good and sufficient reason for the long delay in adopting the only policy that will save us, but we do not know what it is. Secession is now what it was six months ago, and all this time the Rebels have derived support from the peculiar institution. It is sensible and right to knock the prop from under them. It is politic to confiscate every slave belonging to traitors. It is merciful to arm them, and allow them to fight for us. It will be a saving of blood and treasure to lay waste with fire and sword the possessions of traitors. We must subvert or be subverted. Our Government must prevail, or Mexican anarchy succeed.

TO OUR DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.—We have on our subscription book the names of a large number of gentlemen who have not yet paid us a single cent on subscription, either in money or produce. We are willing, as we have often said before, to send the Reporter to farmers and wait a reasonable time for our pay, and then take in payment almost anything they raise, but after sending it one or two years, as has been the case, and have our subscribers come to town with wood, wheat, butter, eggs, beef, pork, etc., and never come near us, even in some instances taking their articles home rather than pay the printer, rather tries our patience. Some of our subscribers act as though it did not cost us anything to live or to publish a newspaper—that we procure our labor, paper, ink, the wood we burn, the clothes we wear and the food we eat, all for nothing. But we want to state right here that such is not the case. On the contrary, we are compelled to pay the cash for every article we use or dispense with it altogether. The second volume will close in a short time, and we propose to "turn over a new leaf" for the future. Every name on our subscription book that is not marked paid by the 13th of February next, the close of the present volume, unless we are personally acquainted with the subscriber and know him to be responsible, will be erased from the book and his account put into other hands for collection. We have forbore with many until "forbearance has ceased to be a virtue," and we now intend to adopt a different course. We give all indebted to us nearly three months to settle up, and if they cannot do it in that time, we must conclude, as we said last week, that they never intend to pay.

We have been living on promises for a long time. One promises to pay us in wood, another in flour, and still another in potatoes, wheat or anything he raises, if we will send him the paper. It will be a great accommodation to us, many have said, if you will wait on us till after harvest, when we will certainly pay you. Of course it will! And now that we have waited, and the harvest is past since passed, you will accommodate us by paying up at once.

We do not wish it to be understood that farmers are the only ones that do not pay, for as a general thing they are among the best paying subscribers we have. There are other individuals owing us, to whom the above remarks will apply equally as well as to them. Let all indebted to us in any manner, endeavor to pay as soon as possible and it will enable us to meet our liabilities, and also to improve our sheet.

All subscribers, therefore, receiving their paper with an X on the margin or wrapper, will know that their subscription has run out, or else they are in arrears for subscription. After observing such X mark, they will please forward the amount due at once. All who do not comply with this request may expect to have their paper stopped in a short time. We mean just exactly what we say, and

are determined to enforce this rule if we lose thereby half of our subscribers.—We had much rather have fifty paying subscribers than five hundred who promise but never pay. So square up, gentlemen, square up.

At Last.

These are truthful and encouraging words of the N. Y. Times of a recent date: "For the first time in the war we are now presenting superior forces at every point of contact. We are just beginning to display a strength against which the rebels can oppose nothing of the kind, every movement having a common object. The roar of the cannon at Manassas is far more terrible to the camp at Manassas than an attack with all our forces, in front. We turn its flank by a force that is not within five hundred miles of it. We have passed through the most trying of all periods—that of preparation, during which, from apparent inaction, we had to subject ourselves to all the imputations of weakness and incompetency. Because the rebels could fire a building, and rush forward in blind rage to their work of destruction, restrained by no respect for law, or the usages that characterize Christian society, foreigners pronounced it success. We are now disproving this great lie, and showing that intelligence and Freedom are more than a match for ignorance and slavery."

CHANGED HANDS.—The Pioneer and Democrat has changed hands. Earle S. Goodrich, who has been the editor of the paper for nearly eight years, having sold out to his brother, Aug. J. Goodrich.—We do not pretend to know much about it, but we are terribly mistaken if Earle S. Goodrich does not own as much in the establishment as he ever did. Although the Pioneer does not espouse the Republican cause, we infer that it will soon do so from the fact that the new proprietor "has been from the organization of the party, a Republican in political belief and conduct." The State printing was undoubtedly looming up in the distance when that article was penned, which accounts for the "milk in the cocoa-nut."

CHICAGO SEMINARY.—The winter term of this institution will commence on Monday, Dec. 9. The services of E. W. Gurley, of North Peppin, for some years principal of the Hesperian Institute of that place, have been secured, and he will enter upon his duties as assistant teacher during the first week of the term. He is a practical and experienced teacher, and we bespeak for him a cordial welcome, and congratulate the Principal on being able to procure the aid of so competent an assistant.

SNOW STORMS.—A snow storm raged Friday and Saturday last week, accompanied by a heavy wind from the North-west. Snow fell to the depth of about six inches, but owing to the ground being soft and muddy, did not do much good in the way of making sledding. On Tuesday, however, we were visited by more snow, and the roads are now in very good condition.

REV. CHAUNCEY HONRAT.—This gentleman, well known to some of our citizens as President, Elder of the Prescott Wis., Methodist Conference, has been appointed Chaplain of the Third Regiment Minnesota Volunteers.

In the Assembly District composed of Dallas, Douglas, LaPlante, and Ashland counties, Wis., Geo. R. Stuntz, Republican, of Douglas county, has 50 majority over V. M. Babcock, of Polk, Democratic Union.

We have received a very interesting letter from Rev. Wm. McKinley, Chaplain of the 8th Wisconsin Regiment, which we shall publish in our next.

Our War Correspondence.

From our Regular Correspondent.

CAMP STONE, NEAR BOWLING GREEN, Ky., November 12, 1861.
FRIEND PRATT:—I have postponed writing as long as I dared to do, and now am only induced by the knowledge of a communication being due you. I must again make illness my plea for my dilatoriness, and this morning I am barely able to sit up and hold my pen. The "shakes" is the prevalent complaint in camp at this time, and there are a good many war spectre like beings wandering around whose humor and appetite testify as to who has been their tormentor. We are still lying in camp, one company only doing picket duty at the Ferry now. As to any news I know nothing, but if I were to write all that "report" says, I could fill a large quarto volume in a week.

There has been another attempt at betraying us here. However I do not think that much harm could have been done, as we can get no accurate information even concerning ourselves. The traitor is a lieutenant belonging to the 34th N. Y., but he was fortunately de-

tected. It seems that he has frequently sent letters across the river to the enemy, by a couple of privates. A few days ago he, in company with the privates, crossed the river and "staid some time" with the rebel pickets. While there they got "gloriously tight" and bro't over a small quantity of whiskey with them. When it became known that they had been across the Potomac, they were immediately put under arrest, and a partial investigation took place, in which some of the foregoing facts were brought out. They are still under arrest and will probably be court martialled soon.

We knew nothing in regard to our future, but still think that we are "going somewhere," for none of the Eastern Division have as yet had anything said about "winter quarters," and if the design was to "let them alone" this fall and winter, we would soon have an order to that effect. Yesterday a "pontoon bridge," or the material for constructing one, came up on the canal to Edward's Ferry, and that looks very much as though another attack was intended on Leesburg soon. I have noticed that the press has in one or two cases made a mistake in regard to the manner of our troops crossing in the late attempt we made on Virginia. Harper's Pictorial has a large picture of a "pontoon bridge constructed of canal boats," on which our boys are crossing. We had no such thing, but "poled" the boats in the real Minnesota style. We had three old "scows," three canal boats and several small skiffs. Our boys set the entire force across on the retreat, and General Stone in his report says that the boats were poled across in "seven minutes," which, for "sporting time" even, can't be beat.

There is also another mistake in locating the rebel sharpshooters in a cornfield. The sharpshooters were there, sure enough, but they were not rebels, but were the "tigers" from Philadelphia.—They did excellent service, too, and picked off every rebel officer that came within a mile of them.

One of the men belonging to Rickett's battery was murdered on Sunday night in Poolesville, by a drunken Irish butcher. The particulars I have not learned yet, but presume that it was a drunken brawl.

I can resume my "list of promotions" this week for the Minnesota Ist. Capt. Morgan of Company E, is now the Major of this regiment. Capt. Pell has returned to his company in order that he may force Dick Gorman on the company as one of the officers, but the boys say they won't swallow him. Colonel Dana favors the boys in making a choice of their own. Lieut. Pomeroy, Co. E, elected captain of that company. Lieut. Hollister, Co. E, has resigned. Cause ill health. Lieut. Halsey, Co. I, trying to resign. Cause under arrest for disgraceful conduct. In my next I hope I may be able to recount some brilliant exploit in Virginia.

Yours,

BUGLER.

The Arrest of Mason and Sidel.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Washington, Nov. 16.

All are delighted at the seizure of Messrs Mason and Sidel, Eastis and McFarland, except the diplomats, who growl, especially the British Lord Lyons. There is even a rumor that he has demanded passports. This, however, is improbable, at least until the reception of home accounts and instructions.—There is little doubt that Commodore Wilkes acted under orders from the State Department. Even if it shall be necessary to disavow responsibility for the act and apologize to England for this breach of her flag, Messrs. Mason and company will be retained in Port Warren, whither they are now ordered.

Capt. Taylor, with official accounts of the capture, including a memorandum in the nature of a protest from Sidel and company arrived here to-day. His story and document substantially agree in facts. The San Jacinto was returning from Africa where she had been cruising in search of the Santer. Commodore Wilkes learning at Cienfuegos that the rebel commissioners had taken passage for Southampton in the British mail steamer "Trent," resolved to take them from her.

Meeting her in the channel of the Bahamas he fired two or three times across her bows, but whether with blank cartridges, he says, or with shot, as Sidel avers, the result was the same for he brought her under his guns. The Jacinto flew the American flag, and the conspirators took from it an early hint that their day had come. Capt. Taylor says that the "Trent" had only her packet flag flying. Sidel, however, immediately two boats, under command of Lieut. Fairfax, boarded her and demanded the passenger list, and on its refusal demanded the surrender of those persons whom he knew to be on board. No forcible resistance was offered by the British; although they stoutly and somewhat rudely protested; nevertheless the ambassadors, insisting that force should be employed, were taken on board the boats, and thence to the San Jacinto. The prisoners are as I said before, ordered to Fort Warren, in Bos-

ton harbor. There are abundant proofs of treason against them found among the papers on board.

MASON AND SIDELL.—HOW THEY ESCAPED FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 2.

For some time past the papers of the interior have been indulging in sly hints as to the whereabouts of Messrs. Mason and Sidel. We have hitherto made no allusion to their movements, but the causes which induced our reticence being removed, we may now, without imputation, narrate the facts of their embarkation.

The Commissioners having resolved to make the venture of running the blockade of Charleston, after mature deliberation selected for the experiment the staunch and swift little steamer Theodora, which was therefore got ready for sea with all dispatch. The preparations having been completed, they embarked a little before midnight, on Friday, Oct. 11. The party of passengers who were starting on this very unusual and somewhat hazardous trip consisted of the following persons:

Hon. J. M. Mason, of Virginia; Mr. Macfarland, Secretary to Mr. Mason; Hon. John Sidel, of Louisiana; Mrs. Sidel, Miss Mathilde Sidel, Miss Rosine Sidel, Mr. Eastis, Secretary to Mr. Sidel; Mrs. Eastis, who is a daughter of Mr. Corcoran, the Washington banker who is now at Fort Lafayette; Col. LeMat, of Louisiana, the inventor of the grapeshot revolver, and two or three other gentlemen, whom it will be best for the present not to name.

The night was pitch dark and about midnight a light rain began falling, which rendered the chances of being detected by the blockaders exceedingly slim.

At one o'clock on Sunday morning the hasty "good-byes" and "God speed you's" having been said, the cables of the Theodora were loosened, and she glided down the harbor on her important mission. As the steamer passed Fort Sumter every light on board was extinguished, and away she went, right through the fingers of the blockaders, far out to sea.

On the evening of the 11th she reached Nassau in safety, where, had the opportunity been a favorable one, the commissioners would have disembarked, but on inquiring, they ascertained that the English steamer connecting with that point touched at New York. However gratifying a sight, New York might have been under other circumstances, the commissioners determined in this instance to forego the pleasure.

So the Theodora left Nassau and steamed away towards Cuba. On the 16th inst. she arrived at Cardenas, where the commissioners landed. The news that a Southern steamer had arrived with Messrs. Mason and Sidel on board, which was telegraphed from Cardenas to Havana, was scarcely credited at the latter place. But when on the 17th inst., the Theodora came up the harbor of Havana, displaying the Confederate flag, the quays were immediately thronged with thousands of wondering spectators, and a most cordial and enthusiastic reception was given to the adventurous little craft. The Yankees at Havana, were as a matter of course, much disgusted at the welcome given to the Theodora. But, on the other hand, the ladies of Havana prepared a splendid Confederate flag for the steamer which was presented to the Captain with appropriate ceremonies. The ladies of Matanzas also took advantage of the chance to send her a splendid flag for the Hampton Legion.

Union Movement in North Carolina.

FORTY-FIVE COUNTIES REPRESENTED IN CONVENTION.

New York, Nov. 21.

A letter from Hatteras Inlet, 18th, says:

We learn that North Carolina, by a convention of delegates representing 45 counties, has declared a Provisional Government and entirely repudiated the act of the State, reaffirming her loyalty and devotion to the Constitution of the United States. The convention met at Hatteras on Monday last.

The act passed contained several sections the substance of which is, the first declares vacant all the offices of the State; the second names Marble Nash-Taylor Provisional Governor; the third adopts the Constitution of the State, with the statutes and laws contained in the revised code of 1856; the fourth repudiates the ordinance of secession passed at Raleigh on the 20th of May, together with all acts then adopted; the fifth directs the Provisional Governor to order a special election for members of Congress; the sixth gives to the Government authority to make temporary appointments to official vacancies.

The convention then adjourned, subject to call of the President. Gov. Taylor has issued his proclamation for an election in the 2d congressional district, which will be held on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

From the South.

St. Louis, Nov. 18.

The Memphis Argus of the 16th, has a dispatch dated Charleston, 14th, which says the Federal forces have possession of Pinckney Island, and have seized all able bodied men on the plantations and taken them aboard the fleet, and prevent others from fleeing by force.—They have made no attempt as yet to effect a lodgment on the mainland.

The Memphis papers express great alarm at our preparation for the expedition down the Mississippi, and demand that the entire resources of the country shall be brought to bear against it. The Argus says Price has done much for Missouri but far more for Memphis.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

Washington News.

Washington, Nov. 17.

The arrest of Mason and Sidel is still the talk of the town. Intelligent opinion is settled into the conclusion that it was not a violation of international comity or usage; and that the nearest reason that those emissaries were the bearers of dispatches of the worst sort, contraband of war. In seizing the dispatches, Commodore Wilkes took the bearers with them. English and American authorities are said to be clear that we had the right to overhaul the dispatches, when we found. It is admitted now the British flag was flying on the "Trent," but it is denied that the Captain made any opposition to their "talking off." Only the mail agent on board remonstrated against it. When the prisoner reached the deck of the San Jacinto, Mr. Mason saluted Commodore Wilkes, but Sidel passed without such recognition. Commodore Wilkes said to him, "I am commander of this ship, sir." Sidel then saluted.

Washington, Nov. 19.

Tenders of troops continue to be made to the War Department. It is probable that before the meeting of Congress, the half million authorized will be supplied. Offers of additional regiments of cavalry are decided owing to a sufficiency of that branch of the army.

Intelligence has just been received of the confiscation of a considerable amount of property in South Carolina belonging to northern citizens, among whom is included Hiram Wallbridge of New York. The Guards have been withdrawn from the residence of Judge Merrick, who has resumed his seat on the Circuit Court bench.

Washington, Nov. 18.

The War Department will soon issue a circular to the Governors of the loyal States requesting the withdrawal of their agents for the purchase of arms at home and abroad, Government having received advice that a sufficiency of arms will be received through its own agencies to meet all demands, and the President has appointed Capt. Foote flag officer of the fleet in the Western Military Department. He thus ranks with Major Generals; this obviates the possibility of conflict between commanders of land and naval forces.

Allen Francis of Springfield, Illinois, has been appointed Consul to Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

During the review of McDowell's and Wadsworth's Brigades, a stampede occurred among the Pickets of the Potomac and Brooklyn Regiments about a mile and a half to the left of Fall's Church, owing to the approach of a large body of rebel cavalry; one man wounded and several missing. Two regiments went to support the pickets, when the rebels fell back.

Washington, Nov. 20.

[Special to Post.]—The grand review of our troops to-day held at Balls Cross Roads has attracted an immense crowd of spectators and Washington is nearly depopulated. 50,000 men are under review by General McCallan, and their excellent condition elicits the warmest praise. The soldiers are ready for any service that may be required and the reception they gave the General showed that they have full faith in him as a leader.

Thirteen men of the Fourteenth Brooklyn regiment of New York who were engaged in the picket fight on Monday, are still missing. It is feared that they have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Rebels continue their correspondence with their friends in Washington, and their mail carriers in Virginia still defy the Government, carrying messages to and from Richmond without detection.

A ridiculous report is in circulation here to the effect that the Administration has given assurances to the British Government that British vessels shall have access to the cotton ports before the expiration of winter.

Washington, Nov. 22.

As far as can be ascertained, Lord Lyons has taken no action on the subject of Mason and Sidel's arrest, but will probably await instructions. There has not been even an official conversation between him and the proper departments concerning it. Those who are intimately acquainted with Lord Lyons believe he has observed his usual discretion in refraining from premature expressions of opinion.

[Tribune's Correspondent.]—The papers in the case of Gen. Fremont have for some days been in the hands of Maj. Lee, Judge Advocate of the army, who to-day made his report. Accompanying the report were charges substantially the same as those preferred by Col. Blair.

Gen. Anderson recently expressed to Gov. Andrew his strong desire that a regiment of Massachusetts soldiers might be sent to Kentucky. He was sure that no sectional feeling would hinder the men of Massachusetts from receiving a hearty welcome in Henry Clay's State.

[Times' Correspondent.]—Advices received by Government from Great Britain represent that though much courtesies of feeling is evident towards the United States, yet there was a manifest feeling adverse to a war, and that the sentiments in favor of maintaining strict neutrality was daily strengthening.

Advices from France indicate that the feeling on the part of the Government towards the United States is more cordial than ever.

The government has no evidence of any rebel privateer steamer being on the seas except the Sumter and she is endeavoring to elude capture.

Commodore Dupont has sent to the Navy Department the original South Carolina ordinance of secession beauti-

fully engraved upon parchment, with the autographs of the South Carolina seceders, headed by Gen. Jameson; the photographs of all the members were also, found at Beaufort with the ordinance and a large number of other important documents.

Washington, Nov. 22.

It is now already ascertained in military circles at Washington that Beauregard recently tendered his resignation as a General of the Confederate army in consequence of his difference with Jeff. Davis as to the conduct of the war.—Violent parties have sprung up among the Confederates on this question. Beauregard representing the offensive war party, who believe in invading the North and wintering in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and Davis representing the defensive war party, who trust to time and the patient defense of their own soil to give them independence.—The Beauregard party complain that the policy of Davis had led to the invasion of South Carolina and will fill the cotton States with the horrors of war, and end in their destruction; and it is believed that Davis has succumbed to the war policy to prevent South Carolina and Georgia from seceding from the rebel States. General Beauregard was induced to withdraw his resignation.

Southern News.

Washington, Nov. 23.

The Richmond Whig in commenting on the message of President Davis says: we are two people from this time forward. We are aware that the Yankees are determined to quit us, happen what may. If they cannot conquer, their calculation is that they will be conquered by us. They have made up their minds to submit tamely to their fate. Well if we must we must, though we shall have a great aversion to the task. Our choice is after dubbing them soundly and making them pay the expenses of the war to turn them loose upon themselves, a prey to their own vile passions.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday contain dispatches from the rebel army, the substance of which is as follows:—The small pox, a violent type of the typhoid fever, and the black measles were prevailing, causing frightful mortality among the rebel troops near Bowling Green, Kentucky. Large numbers were dying daily.

Gen. Floyd's army fell back five miles south of Raleigh Court House, and the Federal troops have been largely re-joined.

General Lee's command has retired to Meadow Bluff.

The rebels reported two killed and several captured in a skirmish in Western Virginia.

A dispatch from Charleston of the 17th, says the unexpected failure of our shore batteries at Bay Point and Hilton Head to demolish at least one of the attacking vessels has sadly shaken the confidence in the efficiency of our guns against the monster frigates and iron clad gunboats which they may have to encounter again, and now so alarmed are many of the sordid souls that infest all the Southern cities, that the effect may already be seen in the lengthening of freight trains which leave almost hourly for the interior.

In Savannah the panic is more decided and general, whole neighborhoods having been suddenly deserted by the exodus of the wives and children of those in arms at Fort Pulaski and the other batteries on the Savannah river.

Louisville, Nov. 17.

The Memphis Appeal of the 14th, acknowledges the loss at Belmont of 825 killed, wounded and missing, and represents the Federal loss at 1009. It says the prisoners acknowledge that the Federals were whipped.

All Federal prisoners in Richmond are being sent to North Carolina.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 13th, publishes a correspondence between the Secretary of War and General Winder, ordering prisoners as hostages for Southern privateers. As hostages for Smith condemned at Philadelphia, the lot fell on Col. Cochrane, who was ordered into close confinement in a felon's cell.

The other hostages are Colonels Lee, Cugeswell, Wilcox and Wood; Lieutenant Colonels Brown and Neff; Majors Potter, Revere and Vodge, and Captains Richland, Brownson and Jeffers.

From Beaufort.

New York, Nov. 19.

The steamer Transport Atlantic arrived this morning from Port Royal, which place she left on the 16th. Nothing of importance has transpired since last advices. She has on board a number of passengers and invalids from the army and navy, also six prisoners.—Everything remained quiet. Troops had been sent to Beaufort by a regiment or so, but they had returned again leaving the place deserted. There had been no communication from the opposite side of the island. The stores and ordnance had nearly all been landed, and several transports will soon be ready to leave.

The dispatch relative to a fleet being sent off Ferdinandina bound South was undoubtedly an error, as the Federal fleet still remained at Port Royal on the 16th.

The Atlantic brings a number of secession troops, and one bale of cotton.

Kentucky News.

Paducah City, Nov. 20.

The gunboat Conestoga exploring expedition up the Tennessee river, yesterday discovered a rebel battery near the Tennessee line. She threw one shell, which routed the rebels. Still farther up another battery was discovered and engaged, and the rebels again routed with a number killed. The Conestoga was but slightly damaged in the encounter. She returned to-day.

From Fortress Monroe.

Saults, Md. Nov. 19.
All the troops except the 24th and 25th Regiments left Newton yesterday for Dixie.

A flag of truce has arrived at Newton, and communicated to Gen. Lockwood that those in arms in Accomac had laid down their arms and claimed their protection. A messenger just from Newton informed our correspondent that the stars and stripes are floating over Beaumonttown.

Fort Monroe, Nov. 19.

[Special to Tribune.]—Lieut. Worden states that the intelligence of the arrest of Mason and Shilwell caused great excitement among rebels, who rejoiced in the prospect of retaliation by England.

Fort Monroe, Nov. 18.

The steamer Rhode Island has returned from Key West and the Tortugas, bringing no news. The Spaulding is expected from Havana to-morrow. Three small gun boats have to-day arrived en route to Havana.

No news to-day from Old Point.

Shirish near Fortress Monroe.

Washington, Nov. 23.

The Fort Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer states that on Tuesday morning about two o'clock, company A of the 1st Delaware regiment, left Camp Hamilton on a scouting expedition. The corps was under command of Captain Watson of Wilmington. They crossed Hampton Creek and went about a mile and a half beyond our own pickets encountered a considerable body of rebel cavalry, who were accompanied by two field howitzers, brass rifle pieces, and the very first intimation that the Delaware's had of the enemy's position or near approach, was the whistling of a projectile through the woods and underbrush. Capt. Watson then threw up a temporary defence of brush-work and earth. After advancing to an eligible position and sent back for reinforcements. General Mansfield accompanied by 3000 of the New York 20th, Col. Maxweller, proceeded to the relief of the brave Delawareans. At the time the boat left Fort Monroe, neither Delawareans nor relief had been definitely heard from, although a report was current that the former had suffered a loss of four men.

From Missouri.

Kansas City, Nov. 18.

800 of Jefferson's men, who left here on Saturday for Pleasant Hill, succeeded in capturing 22 wagons and 22 oxen belonging to the Government train reported captured by rebels of that place. The force of 1,200 men, encamped three miles from Pleasant Hill, will be attacked to-night.

Leavenworth City, Nov. 18.

Steamer Sumner arrived here yesterday from St. Louis. A lot of commissary stores and Government wagons destined for Fort Leavenworth were taken from her at Waverly by a gang of rebels under command of Jo Shelby.

Jefferson City, Nov. 20.

Reliable information reached here to-day that our cavalry, under Major Hough have overtaken and captured the rebels who seized out supply train near Waverly on Monday last. About one hundred and fifty prisoners were taken and the wagons recovered.

Kansas City, Nov. 20.

Captain Burdard, with twenty-four men of Jennison's regiment, attacked Captain Hays, with 150 men, at his place of residence to-day, and succeeded in driving them away, burned Hays' house and the house of a man named Gregg, both Captains in the Southern army. Captain Burdard and Lieutenant Burdard were slightly wounded and two horses were killed. The rebels had five men killed and eight wounded.

Jefferson City, Nov. 20.

The old terror has settled down upon the countries of the southwest, since the retrograde movement of our army and refugees, are beginning to arrive again being driven from their homes by fear of Prices' rebels who are reported again advancing.

Mr. Gravelly, member of the State Convention, arrived here from Springfield, which place he left on Friday last. He says a body of Prices' cavalry have made their appearance at Sarcoxie, and foraging parties follow up the track of our receding army, plundering Union citizens and renewing with impunity every species of outrage. He passed a train of emigrant wagons, a mile long, containing Union refugees, and another train of five wagons arrived here to-day. Five prisoners were brought in to-day from Calloway county, the fruits of an expedition which was sent to that country yesterday. Those prisoners are charged with repeated outrages on Union men.

Eastern Virginia.

Baltimore, Nov. 20.

News of the disbandment of about 300 rebel in Accomac County, Virginia, is confirmed. As our expedition advanced, rebel flags disappeared and unionists hoisted the American flag. General Dix's proclamation, when received in camp where union men had been drafted and forced into rebel service, caused them to rebel and their officers were compelled to disband them. The secessionists had destroyed bridges and felled trees across the road.

New York, Nov. 20.

The steamers Delaware, Boston and Cosmopolitan of the New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company have been chartered by Government for three months. They will immediately commence sailing. Their destination is said to be Port Royal. The United States steam transport Atlantic, lying at the foot of canal street, is now coaling and taking in provisions for Port Royal. She will also carry troops.

The Traitor Shilwell.

Mr. SHEWAN, of the Chicago Post publishes the following sketch of John Shilwell:

If the spirits of the dead could look upon the events of the world they have left in the affairs of the country while living, one could well imagine the spirit of Douglas gazing upon John Shilwell in the garb of a captured traitor. It there was one man in the whole traitorous gang for whom Douglas entertained a more intense disgust than for another John Shilwell was the man. Of all the many men who entertained a lively and bitter hatred towards Douglas John Shilwell was the most uncompromising. In his case, no other word would describe the feelings with which he regarded and treated Douglas than the word hate. Douglas was to him an eternal object of anger. At one time in the Senate they occupied seats near each other, Douglas in front, and we were told by a Senator who had often witnessed the scene, that Shilwell would rise up in his seat and look upon Douglas with hatred and even depicted in every lineament of his countenance. During the Reconstruction controversy, which it was supposed there was a design to get Douglas into a personal conflict in the Senate, it was supposed that Shilwell was to be awarded the task of shooting and stabbing him while held by the other conspirators.

And now to say, that old gray haired man is the inmate of a military prison—an arrested traitor.

Shilwell is personally a fine looking man, his hair is white and flowing, his eyes give him an appearance so venerable as to attract attention in any assembly. He is a man of sharp intriguing talents, a great schemer, enjoys an immense wealth, the result of successful speculations. As a debater he is dull and heavy, and outside of his peculiar line of intrigue, would be rated a fourth class statesman.

He commenced life as a merchant in New York, where he was quite successful. Thirty years ago while thus engaged, his partner or merchant friend, who had a very attractive and accomplished wife, returned unexpectedly to his home, and found Mr. Shilwell occupying his chamber. The guilt of the parties was confessed; a duel took place, and New York became uncomfortable for Shilwell, who soon after removed to Louisiana. Here his peculiar talents found a profitable field of operations and as a merchant, and then as a lawyer, he soon became a leading man in a region where unsettled claims were in abundance. Shilwell had been well educated, spoke the English language fluently, and as we have said, rapidly arose in the social and political world. His political opinions were all directed for his own personal benefit, and the history of the House claim, furnished evidence that he used and abused his position to turn wealth into his own coffers, regardless of the rights of others.

PROCLAMATION,

BY ALEXANDER RAMSEY, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

In accordance with usage respectfully recommended to the people of this State, that THURSDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF THE PRESENT MONTH OF NOVEMBER, be set apart and observed as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to Almighty God the giver of all good.

That, though our sins be many, He has not ceased his merciful dispensations towards us.

That He has "visited the earth and watered the ridges thereof abundantly, and made it soft with showers, and blessed the springing thereof and crowned the year with his goodness," so that "the fields drop fatness and the pastures are clothed with flocks, and the valleys are also covered with corn."

That He has saved us from pestilence and famine, and preserved this State in peace and health, and in due allegiance and loyal devotion to the Government of these United States.

That while in other portions of the Confederacy, the dreadful visitations of civil war are fulfilling the penalty of an impious rebellion against His ordinance and the fundamental covenants of human society, the angel of peace still sits at our gates, and our children sleep secure in quiet and prosperous homes, far from the din of the battle which is to decide their destiny.

And let us thank Him, too, that He has not deserted our beloved country in the day of her sore calamity, but that already His brow of promise, radiant with celestial omens of victory, spans the tempest which darkens the land.

That to this end He has united the hearts and arrayed the invincible legions of her people around her to defend the cause of good government and free institutions; and by the sacrificial blood of her heroes has consecrated anew the cause of country and liberty in the affections of her children, and in the sympathies and aspirations of the civilized and Christian world.

And finally, with the increase of thanks-offering, let the prayer go up from every altar, that God may throw the shield of His mercy around the brave soldiers who have gone from our midst to do battle for the right; that He may grant us a successful issue out of our trials; and that this wicked rebellion may terminate in the triumph of the just authority of the laws, and in the re-establishment of civil order and peace throughout a reunited and prosperous country, to the glory and honor of His name.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at the City of St. Paul, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, By the Governor: JAMES H. BAKER, Secretary of State.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 25th inst., at the residence of Mr. S. A. Whiting, by the Rev. L. S. SHELLEY, of Osceola, Mr. JOHN L. BELLARD, of this place, to Miss SUSAN FARRIS, of Brighton, Monroe Co., N. Y.

Accompanied by the above, a notice was a generous slice of cake, for which the donors will accept our thanks. May happiness and prosperity attend the newly married pair through life, and may lots of little "olive branches" spring up to adorn and bless their home, is our earnest wish.

ORRINANCE NO. 21,

TO PREVENT AND PUNISH DRUNKENNESS AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT, IN THE TOWNS OF TAYLORS FALLS.

Be it ordained by the Council of the Town of TAYLORS FALLS:

1. That all persons who shall hereafter be guilty of disturbing the public peace and good order of this town, by appearing drunk in the streets thereof, or by fighting, quarrelling, or other riotous proceedings, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished upon conviction thereof, before the town Justice of the Peace, by a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than three nor more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and the town Justice of the Peace, at his discretion, may require such persons so convicted, to enter into recognizance to keep the peace, or for their good behavior, or both, in like manner, and with like effect as is provided in Section six, (6) of Chapter one hundred and one, (101) of the compiled statutes of this State, in regard to the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in this State; and on the person so convicted, refusing or neglecting to comply with such requirement to recognize, the town Justice of the Peace shall commit him to some safe place of custody until the person shall furnish such recognizance, with sufficient sureties. Provided, that the time for which such person is so committed shall not exceed the space of sixty days.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, that it shall be the duty of the town Marshal of this town, to arrest all persons whom he shall find violating any of the provisions of section one of this Ordinance; and take the same forthwith before the town Justice of the Peace, and enter a complaint against such persons. And the Marshal shall be a competent witness on the part of the town, subject however, to all the rules of cross-examination by the defendant or his counsel. And in all such cases, the Justice of the Peace shall proceed to the trial forthwith, giving the defendant the benefit of a jury trial, should he demand it as heretofore provided. And in case of the temporary absence of the town Justice of the Peace, or if the arrest be made by the Marshal between the hours of four o'clock in the afternoon, and nine o'clock in the forenoon, the Marshal shall keep such persons in safe custody, until a trial may be had. Provided, that no trial shall be delayed for the reason above set forth, for a longer period than twenty-four hours.

Sec. 3. The Town Justice of the Peace may at the request of the defendant adjourn any suit brought before him under the provisions of this Ordinance for a period not exceeding three days; Provided that the defendant shall find good and sufficient bail for his appearance before him at the time fixed for the hearing of the case.

Sec. 4. Any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of the Ordinance, shall in addition to the fine or imprisonment provided for in section one of this Ordinance be adjudged to pay all the costs of the action accruing in the case.

Sec. 5. For every arrest made in pursuance of the provisions of this Ordinance, the Marshal shall be entitled to receive the sum of one dollar out of the town treasury and shall in addition thereto be entitled to witness fees at the same rate established for similar services by the statutes of this State. All the Marshal's fees shall in the first place be paid by the Town of TAYLORS FALLS, but shall be charged as costs against the losing party; and all suits instituted in pursuance of this ordinance shall be brought in the name of the Town of TAYLORS FALLS.

Sec. 6. All fines collected under the provision of this ordinance shall be for the benefit of the Town of TAYLORS FALLS, and the town Justice of the Peace shall at every stated monthly meeting of the Town Council, lay before them a concise statement of the various cases brought before him, and the amount of fine collected for the use of the town.

Sec. 7. The fees of the Justice of the Peace, Jury-men and witnesses shall be the same as those provided for similar services under the laws of the State of Minnesota.

Sec. 8. No Jury trial shall be allowed unless the defendant shall first deposit the sum of three dollars, as Jury fees with the Court, the said sum of three dollars to be returned, should the defendant be acquitted.

Sec. 9. The drawing and summoning of the Jury, subpoenaing of witnesses &c. shall be done in like manner as provided by the statutes of the State of Minnesota in similar cases.

Sec. 10. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after its publication.

L. B. SMITH, President.

OSCAR ROOS, Recorder.

A List of Lands

UNION which were the Chicago county, as assessed for the year 1857, according to the assessment of the year 1857, and the assessment of the year 1858, and the assessment of the year 1859, and the assessment of the year 1860, and the assessment of the year 1861, and the assessment of the year 1862, and the assessment of the year 1863, and the assessment of the year 1864, and the assessment of the year 1865, and the assessment of the year 1866, and the assessment of the year 1867, and the assessment of the year 1868, and the assessment of the year 1869, and the assessment of the year 1870, and the assessment of the year 1871, and the assessment of the year 1872, and the assessment of the year 1873, and the assessment of the year 1874, and the assessment of the year 1875, and the assessment of the year 1876, and the assessment of the year 1877, and the assessment of the year 1878, and the assessment of the year 1879, and the assessment of the year 1880, and the assessment of the year 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